

the scribe

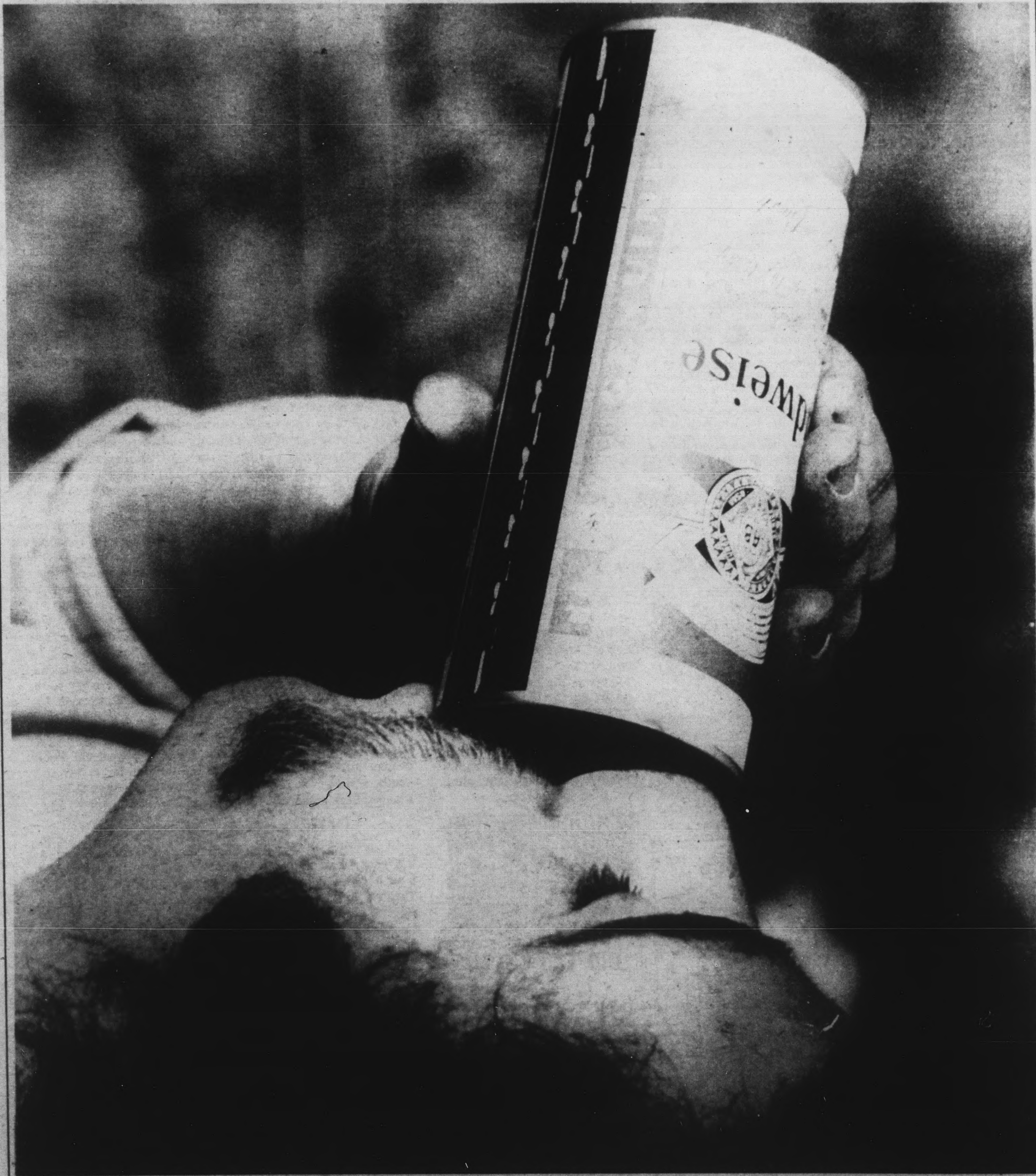
Inside today's edition of THE
SCRIBE is HARD TIMES,
publication of the University
Journalism Department's Reporting
II workshop.

May 1, 1975

University Of Bridgeport

47:51

Celebrate Spring Weekend!



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REGISTRATION SCHEDULE

DAY DIVISION STUDENTS ONLY
FOR FALL SEMESTER 1975
MAY 12-18

DATE	HOURS	LAST NAME	ACCUMULATED SH
Mon., May 12	9:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m.	A - Z	87 and above
Tue., May 13	9:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m.	A - Z	57 - 86
Wed., May 14	9:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m.	M - Z	56 and below
Thurs., May 15	9:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m.	A - L	56 and below
Fri., May 16	9:00 a.m.-12:00 Noon	A - Z	All who have not yet cleared

Campus Calendar

TODAY

NEW DIRECTIONS group meets today at 9:30 a.m., Waldemere Hall Conference Room.

EUCARIST PRAYER SERVICE, noon and 5:15, Newman Center.

VARSITY BASEBALL vs. Sacred Heart U, 3 p.m., Seaside Park.

CHESS CLUB meets at 6 p.m. in Student Center Rooms 213-215.

BIBLE STUDY, 7:30 p.m., Interfaith Center.

HAIR will be presented at Mertens Theatre at 8 p.m. Free with a U.B. I.D. Box office is open one hour before show time.

SAXOPHONE RECITAL with faculty artist Gerald Baum, 8 p.m., A & H Recital Hall.

CLUB NIGHT sponsored by BOD. BYOB MIXER featuring RACHEL, 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. Student Center Social Room. 400 limit.

TGIF with drinks, munchies, entertainment by "Ma, Pa Jo and Friends." Student Center Faculty Lounge. \$2 cover charge includes first drink. All drinks are 75 cents. 9 to 1 a.m. 200 limit. So Happy It's Thursday.

FRIDAY
BARNES AND NOBLE BOOKSTORE is closed today.
AN EXPERIENCE IN CREATIVE GROWTH USING ART AND MUSIC. A workshop from 9:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. in the Junior College, Room 10.
TGIF PARTY, 3 to 7:30 p.m.,

Student Center Faculty Lounge.

Start Spring Weekend off right:

SHABBAT MEAL AND SERVICE, 5:30 p.m., Interfaith Center.

STEAK NIGHT, 5:30 to 9 p.m., Student Center Faculty-Staff Dining Room.

HAIR, 8 p.m., Mertens Theater.

CONCERT-MIXER featuring SPOONFEATHER from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. Admission is \$2.00. Beer on tap. Student Center Social Room.

Two Movies will be shown in Dana 102 at 8 p.m. 75 cents. ILLUSIONS OF A LADY and WET RAINBOW are rated X and are considered to be pornographic.

SATURDAY

INDUSTRIAL NOISE: MEASUREMENT, CONSERVATION AND AUDIO-METRIC WORKSHOP, 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. College of Engineering Room 201.

VARSITY BASEBALL vs. Adelphi, 1 p.m., away.

EUCARIST SERVICE, 4:30 p.m. Newman Center.

HAIR, final performance, 8 p.m., Mertens Theater.

PIANO RECITAL with faculty artist Donald Books, 8 p.m., A & H Recital Hall.

STARLIGHT BOWLING, 8 p.m. to closing, Student Center basement.

SPRING WEEKEND PICNIC, 2 p.m. in People's Park. Hot dogs, hamburgers, beer, soda and entertainment by the "Ensemble of Tomorrow."

Come to the PUB at the Student Center Cafeteria from 8 p.m. to 1

a.m. There will be bottled beer and beer on tap. Entertainment by "Fat Boys Lunch."

FANTASTIC PLANET AND BUTCH CASSIDY AND THE SUNDANCE KID will be shown at 8 p.m. in Dana 102. 75 cents.

SUNDAY

SUNDAY SERVICES at the Newman Center, 11 a.m. and 9 p.m. outdoor concert at 2 p.m. featuring "RAIN BEFORE DAYBREAK." Free ice cream and an ice cream contest.

Last festivity of Spring Weekend. ARLO GUTHRIE in concert. Tickets at the Student Center Desk, \$2.50 for full time students, \$4 for part-time and staff and \$5 for the general public. First come, first serve. Tickets sold from 12 to 4 p.m. and 6 to 7:30 p.m. Blanket seating.

MONDAY

UB JAZZ ENSEMBLE will present a concert under the direction of Neil Slater at 8 p.m. Lew Anderson and Bernie Privin will be guest artists.

BOS meets at 9 p.m. in Rooms 207-209 of the Student Center.

IFSC meets at 9 p.m. in Rooms 213-215 of the Student Center.

TUESDAY

QUALITY OF LIFE LECTURE on the "Reality of Death," 7:30 p.m. in Dana 102.

GENERAL

WPKN STEREOFUND, ROAD RALLY, 10 a.m. Student Center Parking Lot. May 10.

News Briefs

FOUR FLOOR VACANCY

Floors two through five of Schine Hall will be shut down in the fall because a poll taken by the Office of Residence Halls prior to Spring vacation showed enough demand to fill only half the building.

In making the announcement, Wayne Gates, director of residence Halls said the \$515 per semester charge for double occupancy is the reason for Schine's dip on popularity.

"If the demand is such that we need more space than what we have now, more floors will be opened," Gates said. "If not, I would hope in some way to utilize it (the vacant floors) as a source of income," he said.

Among the possibilities are using the vacant portion of Schine for vacation housing or renting it to various groups for conferences or workshops.

COMMENCEMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

Tickets and announcements for May commencement are available in the Student Council office today from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. and tomorrow from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. All graduating seniors must pick up their tickets.

GEOLOGICAL EXCURSION

There is still time for high school students and teachers to take advantage of a geological field trip to the Catskill Mountains on May 17. Dr. John Nicholas will lead the excursion and interested persons should contact him at 576-4256.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO VETERANS

Veterans attending school under the GI Bill in need of financial assistance are eligible to apply for loans up to \$600 per academic year. They may apply through the Veterans Administration Office through which they receive educational benefits. According to the Boston VA, the loans are in addition to the monthly GI Bill stipends, and eligibility is determined by the comparison of "actual cost of school attendance," and the student's "total financial resources."

MODULAR BUILDING PROJECT

Past and present University Industrial Design students recently presented a project to three representatives of the Glenmary Home Missioners Church, Fairfield.

The project involved the development of a modular building method to be used in the construction of attractive, low cost houses for the residents of the Appalachia region. Glenmary's three representatives were Brother Al Behm, eastern activity director; Brother Terence O'Rourke and Brother Paul Wilhelm, both of St. Luke's Roman Catholic Church in Dahloega, Georgia.

The project, which began in January, 1974, was a one month practical design experience funded by Glenmary. Working to the mission's specifications, the students investigated the possibility of designing a modular house that would be comparable to existing modular houses in cost and construction time. Student designers are Vincent Lasorso, a junior I.D. major and assistant chairman of the University's Industrial Design Society; John Cusano, a University graduate and free lance designer; Greg Baries, an I.D. graduate working for Luss Kaplan Associates, an interior design firm on Long Island; Robert Tourangeau, a junior I.D. major and secretary of the University's I.D.S. and Hugh Goldschmidt of Westport.

MAY DAY RALLY

There will be a May Day Rally today at noon at Federal Court Plaza in support of Joanne Little, a 24-year-old black woman to be sentenced to death for the murder of a white Southern jailer. The rally is sponsored by People Against Rape, Planned Parenthood and the National Organization of Women.

ONE-MAN SHOW

"An Evening of American Humor," a one-man show by University English major Al Kulcsar, will premier May 8 at 8 p.m. and will continue for ten performances, in the Bubble Theater. Tickets are \$1 and are available at the A & H box office prior to each performance.

"American Humor" centers on the words of four principal figures in American literature, Herman Melville, Mark Twain, James Thurber and Kurt Vonnegut Jr., in what Kulcsar calls "and entertaining format."

RHA ELECTIONS

Petitions for president, first and second vice-president and treasurer for the Residence Hall Association may be obtained tomorrow and May 1 at the Office of Residence Halls, Seeley Hall. Petitions should be returned by Friday, May 2, at 5 p.m. A candidate must be a residence hall student with prior involvement in RHA. Elections are May 6 and 7 in Marina Dining Hall.

Dorm president elections will take place in each dorm at a time designated by that dorm.

Debate Alive And Well, Will Challenge SCSC

The art of debating is alive and well on campus.

Next Thursday the University's Forensics Team will sponsor two demonstration debates with the Southern Connecticut State College team.

The debate topic will be, "Resolved: 'The power of the presidency should be significantly curtailed.'"

The first program will be held at 4 p.m. in Rooms 215 and 201 of the Student Center.

University representatives

will be the novice debate teams of Jim Colasurdo and Brad Krones, on the affirmative. John Sullivan and Ray Scherba will be representatives on the negative team.

At 7 p.m. there will be a varsity debate involving University students Steve Alexander and Mike Jairam in the Jacobson Wing of Mandeville Hall.

Janet Scarpone, a veteran participant in forensic events, will be mistress of ceremonies.

The event's judges are Prof. Jerry Allen, communications instructor and University team adviser and three judges from Southern Connecticut. Prof. Allen was the event's primary organizer.

The free exhibition is one of the few of its kind offered to the area public. It will provide a unique opportunity for the public to view some interesting and relevant debates.

Education has no season.

Summer will soon be here, and of course you want to take full advantage of it. But that doesn't mean that your education has to stop. That's why Keene State College has its summer session. Located in the Hills of Southern New Hampshire, Keene State is the perfect place to continue your education, while using the area's facilities for vacation activities.

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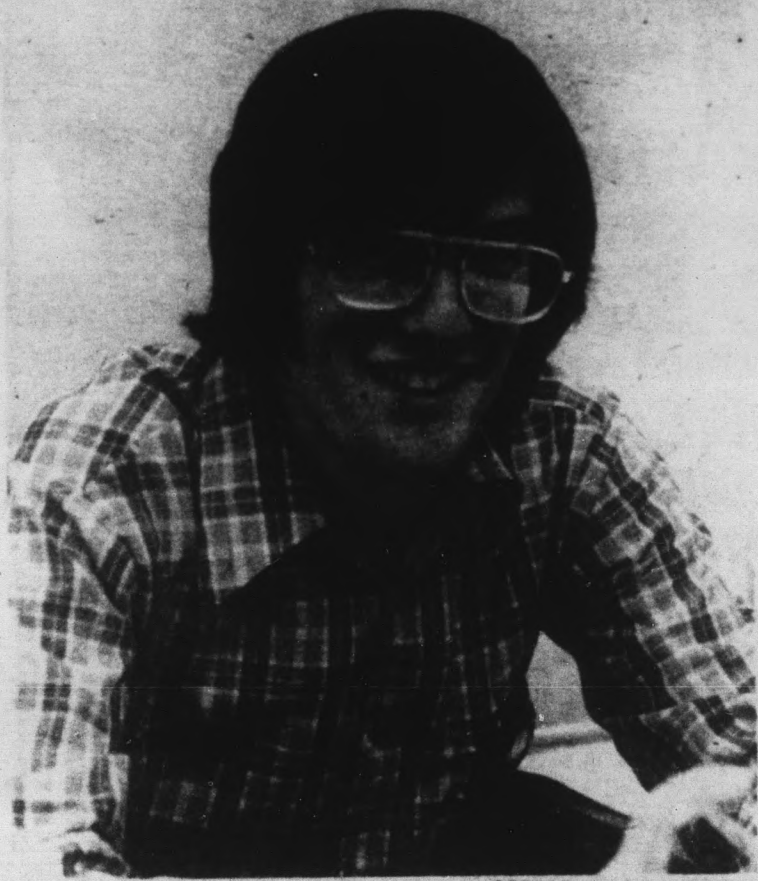
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SCRIBE—VIC GOLDMAN

Lloyd Leitstein has a reason to smile. He's new B.O.D. President, as he was elected Monday night.

BOD: Zito Out, Leitstein Wins

By DOTTI SIMONS
Scribe Staff

Lloyd Leitstein, a junior political science major, was elected president of BOD Monday night.

He was this year's vice-president of internal affairs and previous chairman of the informal education committee. Leitstein has been a member of BOD since February, 1973.

Opposing Leitstein was Jeff Bianconi, present chairman of

informal education and a junior biology major. Mike Zito, president of BOD, was also nominated but declined when speeches were made Monday night.

Leitstein pointed out that BOD is the governing body of the Student Center. His main objective is to "make BOD a more cohesive working organization." Stressing more internal team work, he would like to "get back to basics."

"I like to take my job seriously. I would like to develop a sense of team work. I want us to sit down and plan activities, and to be able to think things out fully. If something doesn't work out, I want to know why it was a flop."

This fall BOD may have more responsibility on its shoulders, now that football has been dropped.

"We must try to provide enough entertainment to keep students here on weekends. We will never get rid of our reputation as a 'suitcase school' but we will do whatever is possible to please as many as we can."

Newly elected to other board positions were: Don Guy, vice-president of external affairs; Steven Abeles, vice-president of internal affairs; Paul Isenberg, treasurer; Sheri Lamer, recording secretary; Charmaine Haydu, corresponding secretary; and Mara Gurevitz, parliamentarian.

"As I see it now, the newly elected executive board seems very enthusiastic and dedicated, and if they stay that way BOD will be a very effective body," the president concluded.

Football Killed For '75 Statistics Tell Story: Majority Against Cut

By LEE RUSSELL
Scribe staff

A poll of University students by The Scribe indicates that while most people are against cutting football from the budget in 1976, they would not strike or pay a higher tuition to save the sport.

Fifty-eight of 66 students polled in a random person-to-person survey were against cutting football next year, with eight students favoring the cut. One woman said, "Football has always been a waste of money, and it should have been eliminated a long time ago." Another man said, "The University will lose a lot of notoriety and spirit that a good team brings to a school."

Majority

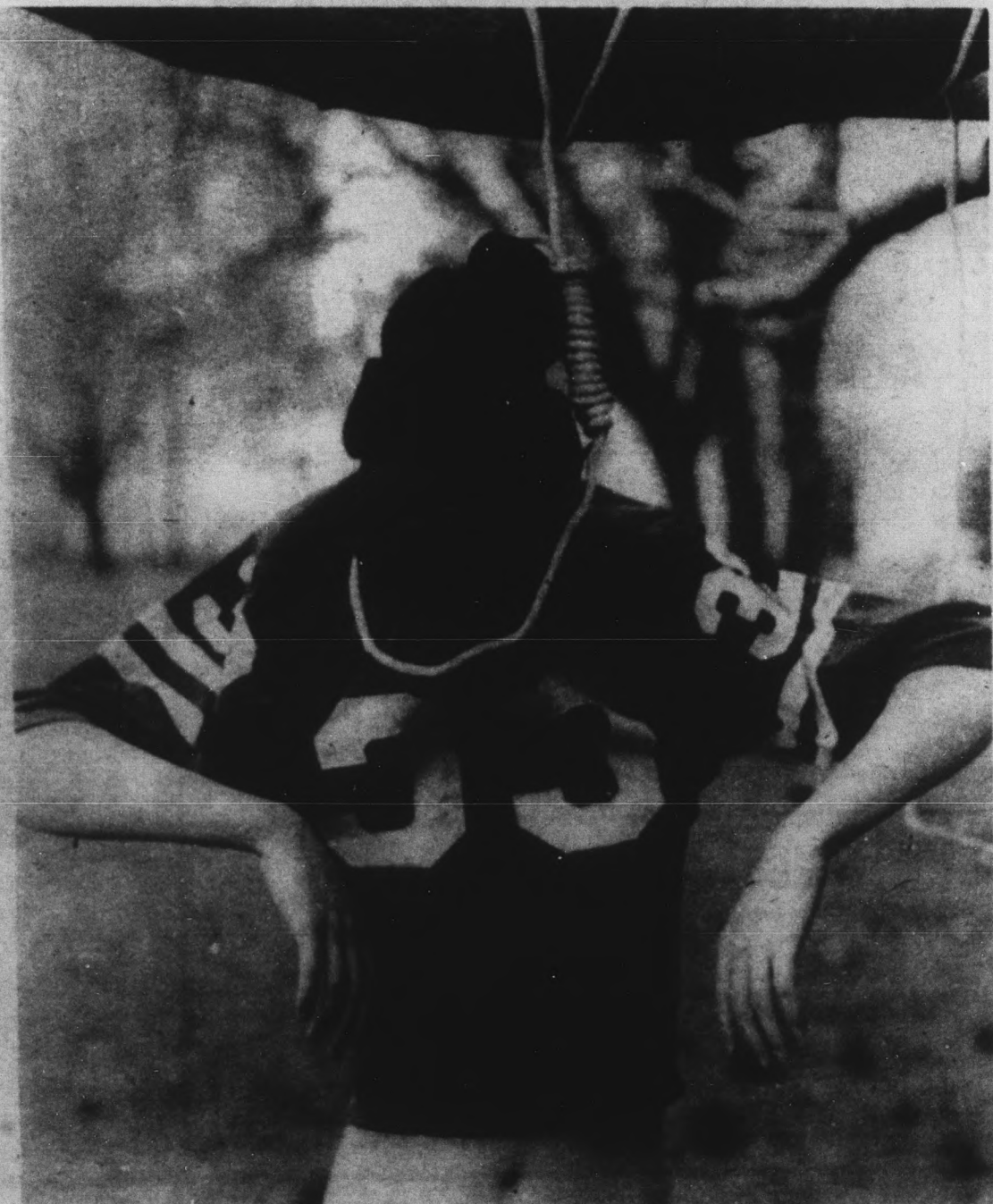
The majority of students, (61), believed the University could save football by cutting back on other areas, and 61 students agreed that the administration was "sticking it" to the students by only cutting

student programs. Several persons suggested salary cuts for administration officials as an alternative to sports cuts.

Sixty-one students agreed academic cutbacks might come even if football is cut next year, but only three persons would be

willing to pay a higher tuition to save the sport. Eleven said they would pay a higher tuition to save academic standards. Many people complained: "The University is getting too much money now, without asking more to save sports."

A. Are you for or against cutting football next year?	
FOR	
8	
FOR	AGAINST
8	58
2. Do you feel there will be academic cuts next year even if money is saved by cutting football?	
YES	NO
61	5
3. Do you feel there could be football and the same academic standards next year if the University cut the budget somewhere else?	
YES	NO
61	5
4. Would you be willing to pay an even higher tuition, (say \$100 a year), to save sports?	
YES	NO
3	63
5. Would you be willing to pay an even higher tuition, (say \$100 a year), to save academic quality of teacher jobs?	
YES	NO
11	55
6. Why do you think the administration needs to cut back on sports? Is it:	
A) The General economic crisis? 14 AGREE	
B) The incompetence of the University Administration? 12 AGREE	
C) A combination of A and B? 40 AGREE	
7. Would you be willing to strike to prevent any further sports or academic cutbacks?	
YES	NO
7	59



FOOTBALL DIES—See Editorial page.

SCRIBE—VIC GOLDMAN

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S.C.B.O.D. IN ASSOCIATION WITH STUDENT COUNCIL PRESENT
SPRING WEEKEND 1975

CLUB NIGHT THURS., MAY 1
B.Y.O.B. MIXER FEATURING "RACHEL"

ADMISSION \$2.00 • 9 PM - 1 AM
STUDENT CENTER SOCIAL ROOM—400 LIMIT

**TICKETS ON SALE AT
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• ALSO •

T.G.I.F. ON THURSDAY NIGHT

DRINKS, MUNCHIES, LIVE ENTERTAINMENT
FACULTY LOUNGE—STUDENT CENTER

COVER CHARGE \$2.00 INCLUDES

FIRST DRINK — ALL DRINKS 75¢

9 PM—1 AM 200 LIMIT

SPOONFEATHER

CONCERT/MIXER



FRIDAY, MAY 2, 9 PM - 1 AM
ADMISSION \$2.00/BEER ON TAP
STUDENT CENTER SOCIAL ROOM

• ALSO • **FLICKS**

DANA 102 — 8 PM & 10:30 PM — 75¢

"WET RAINBOW"

STARRING GEORGINA SPELVIN & HARRY REEMS
AND "ILLUSIONS OF A LADY"

MOVIES ON SAT., MAY 3

"FANTASTIC PLANET"

and

"BUTCH CASSIDY AND THE SUNDANCE KID"

DANA 102

75¢

ALSO ON SUNDAY IN THE SOCIAL ROOM.

OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES

PICNIC

SATURDAY, MAY 3

2 PM IN PEOPLES PARK

HOT DOGS, HAMBURGERS, BEER, SODA
AND LIVE ENTERTAINMENT!

STARRING "ENSEMBLE OF TOMORROW"

COME TO THE PUB

STUDENT CENTER CAFETERIA

SAT., MAY 3, 8 PM-2 AM

BOTTLED BEER

SCHLITZ & HEINEKEN ON TAP

ENTERTAINMENT BY

"FAT BOYS LUNCH"

OUTDOOR CONCERT

SUNDAY, MAY 4,

• FEATURING •

"RAIN BEFORE DAYBREAK"

Plus Free Ice Cream & Ice Cream Eating Contest

ARLO GUTHRIE

SUNDAY, MAY 4, 8 PM

HARVEY HUBBELL GYMNASIUM



\$2.50 FULL TIME STUDENTS

4.00 PART TIME AND STAFF

5.00 GENERAL PUBLIC

TICKETS AT STUDENT CENTER DESK

12-4 PM

6-7:30 PM

BLANKET SEATING

06795

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Answers Sought On Class Gifts

By DANIEL J. RODRICKS
Scribe Staff

Because of a mix-up in the accounting history of senior class gifts during the last three years, the Class of 1975 will hold off making a donation to the University, according to its president, Roberta Tarshis.

The whereabouts and application of the funds have remained a mystery ever since the class of 1972 granted to retain \$10 from the acceptance deposit of each graduating student to be donated to the Magnus Wahlstrom Library.

The use of funds donated by the next two classes are also a mystery, according to Tarshis, who says several spokesmen for the Administration have told her they know little about "what happened."

"Nobody knows if the funds were ever used," she said, "and I'm not about to have my class donate money if I can't be guaranteed it'll be used."

Originally, the senior class planned to donate a popular reading section to the library and Tarshis received estimates for it of between \$2,000 and \$6,000. But now, she says, the proposed donation will not go through unless Vice-President for Development John Cox and members of the office of Alumni Relations determine where past funds have been allocated.

According to Cox, Controller Raymond Buiter was to have run a check on the class gift account yesterday to determine how much funding was left. Buiter told Cox that "several thousand" dollars make up the gift account. However, since the funds are kept in one lump sum, Buiter and Cox are not sure how much money remains from each class donation.

According to letters from former senior class presidents to their classmates in 1973 and 1974, projects approved by each class were sought through the acceptance deposit money. None of the projects, however, have been carried through.

The class of 1973, for instance, was scheduled to donate money for a special scholarship fund, according to a letter dated February of that year by then-class president Lionel Frank. Tarshis tried to check the existence of the scholarship with the University Financial Aid Office recently and was told: "We don't give out that type of information," by an unidentified spokesman.

The class of 1974 had a three-part gift, including an activities board for the corner of Park and University Avenues (on the patio of Mandeville Hall), a special scholarship fund, and a stained glass window from Darien Hall to be mounted and displayed in Wahlstrom library. "Since we have been made aware, that Darien is to be torn down," president Richard Kaplan told his colleagues in a

letter, "let us donate the window...as a work of art to the...library."

Tarshis says there is no accountability for the gifts as they were designed by each graduating class. In fact, plans for one of the gifts—the activities board—have been transferred to the Graphic Design Department where a teacher, Cybil Wilson, has been commissioned by President Leland Miles to design such a kiosk.

Vice-President Cox says Mark Fries, assistant director of alumni relations and Bud Harris, director of alumni relations, are attempting to track down Donald McIntyre, who was asked by the class to

design the board originally. They also are trying to arrive at a sum total for all gift funding that remains in the University account.

Cox also said there is a discrepancy in the amount of money donated by members of last year's graduating class. So far, he said, the account shows \$650 seniors chose to contribute \$10 each. The Vice-President added that much of the donations have not been processed yet.

Cox said Tarshis would have to receive some type of approval from President Miles before launching an effort to create a reading room in the library. "I hope this can be cleared up," he said, "We should know where

the class gifts stand by the end of the week."

Tarshis said the current system of class donations is ineffective, having no one person responsible for seeing each project carried through. Cox said he would consider designating someone, preferably in the Vice-President for Business and Finance's office, to advise each class on its donation.

Cox also said there is a chance that each class may not have enough money in its account to finance the implementation of the projects it proposed before graduation. He also admitted that he is not sure which portions of the accrued accounts are gaining interest.



JOHN COX

It was incorrectly reported in the April 29 issue of THE SCRIBE, that Julius G. Johnson played Hud in the Department of Theater and Cinema's production of "Hair." Jerold McKnight played Hud.

'Backroads' Leaves A Dusty Trail

One does not fully realize the extreme importance of appropriate lighting in a dance concert until the lighting effects are missing.

The recent "U.B. Dance Ensemble in Concert," is a perfect example of the excellent use of well-designed lighting for mood and atmosphere setting. The absence of creative lighting was perhaps the most circumstantial flaw in "Back Roads," a modern dance concert presented last Saturday night by Karen Potter, J. Edward Sydow, and Ms. Jennifer Mitchell, dance instructor in the Arnold College Division, and director of the University's Dance Ensemble.

Unfortunately, the more suitable Bubble Theatre was unavailable, and the company was forced to perform in the atmospherically lacking Recital Hall of A & H.

The concert opened with an ineffective solo number by Potter, entitled "Snowsong."

The following number, "Blackslipped Blues With Shroud," performed by Mitchell, was more impressive because of her expressive use of a long, knitted shawl.

The closing number of the show, "Just Look At It," was definitely the most entertaining and arousing number of the evening. It showed three people, most likely children, meeting for the first time and feeling self-consciously uncomfortable. The background music in the number changed from Hawaiian to country to folk music and the number was well staged through the use of three chairs.

"Back Roads" was a disappointing dance recital, but not a total wipe-out.

—MARK LAMBECK



What could Leland be thinking about? Could be that this is Jim Colasurdo's last issue. For that, he'll be greatly relieved. Read Jimmy's last column, page 7.

SCRIBE—MANNING STELZER

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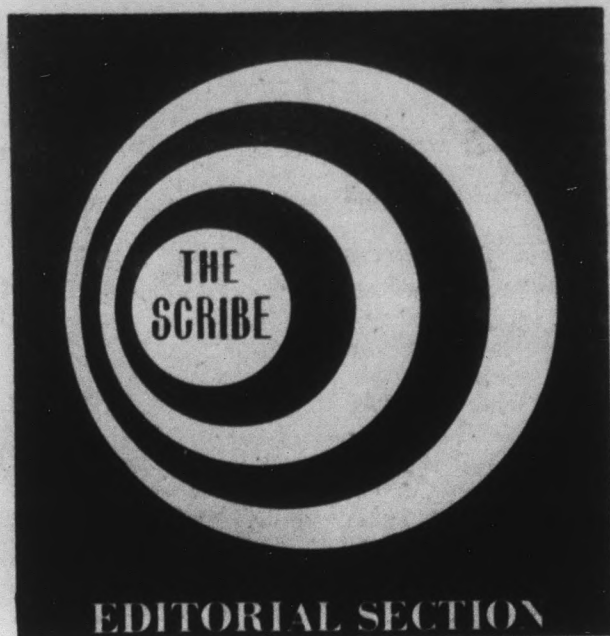
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Dynasty Ends

We heartily regret the passing of Purple Knight football at the University of Bridgeport, but, at this time in our history, it appears that the Administration has made the correct move. First of all, Monday's decision not to field a team next fall was a wise one in that the University's gridiron history may have ended in absurdity, players might have been unnecessarily injured and many would not have wanted to play anyway. No team in 1976—why play in 1975?

Many players have already decided to transfer to other Universities with the hope of gaining athletic scholarships and completing their educations. In the last analysis, when all the budget line items were counted in Harry Rowell's office, it looked like football was one of those sentimentalities that had to go.

But, while we're considering sentimentality and financial problems, we should take note that scholarship commitments will be honored to players who will not perform next season. In addition, assistant football coach Dave Campo will be in charge of a special program to assist members of the team who are planning to transfer. Coach Ray Murphy will be on leave of absence with pay. *The Scribe* supposes that that is the least this school owes to players who have had their collegiate livelihood swiped away. However, we should not let the good samaritanism last too long. If finances are really as critical as President Miles says they are, then let's cut the sentimentality as short as possible.



Established March 7, 1930

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'YES..?'

Upward Bounds

Six days after issuing an "unofficial report," Upward Bound's regional office in Boston last week informed the Bridgeport program that it will not be funded for 1975-76.

Staff members were unaware that Fairfield University administrators and program directors were negotiating to accept 52 Bridgeport students three weeks before the announcement. After receiving word of the report, the parents advisory board, staff, and student body organized immediately to write letters and make phone calls investigating its validity. Finally, Regional Director Grace Ward and her associate Kenneth Franks openly announced the official decision on April 22.

The regional representative claimed that Program Director Ralph R. Ford and his staff's grant proposal submitted earlier this year was "non-communicative." If anyone is to be accused of this, it is the Boston regional office. It took the coward's route by failing to openly consult with the

Bridgeport program while funding cutbacks were under consideration.

Sharon Klebe, Dean of the Junior College, first received the unofficial message to close the four-year-old program. In a meeting with the parents advisory board, the dean assured parents that the University would support the Bridgeport program. President Miles, she also hopes, will protest the decision to close it.

As things stand, the campus branch of Upward Bound will cease to exist after June 30. Each passing day is precious, and time is indeed running short.

President Miles must reassure the supporters of Upward Bound by immediately issuing a protest statement directly to the Boston branch.

In order to avoid additional "unofficial reports," it is imperative that this statement come from the President himself. The Upward Bound Program has heard more than enough through the administrative grapevine.



'I THINK WE CAN GET A RETURN BOUT WITH ISRAEL, IF THAT HELPS...'

6799

HARD TIMES

University of Bridgeport

May 1, 1975

Vol. 1, No. 1

HARD TIMES is a supplement to The Scribe and a publication of the Department of Journalism-Communications



MANNING STELZER

ABORTION CONFRONTATION

Abortion Advocate Clashes With
Clergy at Baptismal Font. See Page 6

THE POOR

Those In Need Battle Hunger,
Crime And The Bureaucracy
See Page 2

HOSPITAL COSTS

The Health Care Industry Has
Been Called The Most Inflation
Prone In The Nation. See Page 9

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'The Economy Is Doing Nothing To Improve The Motivation Of The Poor'

By PAMELA CARDILLO

Helen lives in a low-income housing project on the east side of Bridgeport. She is unmarried, black, the mother of two and from a family of nine that has been on welfare as long as she can remember.

Helen still receives welfare benefits.

She understands the many problems that plague poverty-stricken areas of acity, like malnutrition, child abuse and juvenile delinquency. But closer to home, Helen admits the problems surrounding her impoverished situation include feeding her family, keeping up with the rent and affording decent clothing.

And she says welfare benefits "don't give enough money compared to the cost of living now. I'm satisfied with what I got. I'd rather work than be on welfare, 'cause on welfare, you're labeled." But Helen says her kids need a mother more than she needs a job.

The plight of welfare recipients and the poor in the face of today's battered economy draws a disheartening lithograph of America's lower-class nationwide.

Depressing

Among them are the handicapped or the aged, whose Social Security benefits or pension payments do not provide them with enough money. Or the disadvantaged ethnic minorities whose minimal education and language barrier prohibit them for scoring jobs with salaries that could meet the cost of living.

Welfare recipients are also classified as "poor" when it is established that their only means of support for a minimum standard of living is non-existent.

"Poverty can be a grinding, pressured, depressing way of life," said Normand Hebert, director of the Bridgeport Welfare Department office. "The present recession and inflation situation is harder on those with fixed incomes than others. But there is no question — it is by far worse on the lower class."

Andres Talavera, a Spanish-

speaking husband and father of two, lives with his family also on Bridgeport's east side, where he pays over \$170 a month in rent for a tenement.

Talavera claims he has not received a raise in pay in a "long time" and with the current rate of inflation, he has even less use for the money he is making.

He says he is a "bargain shopper" adding, "I have to go all around to where I can save a few dollars. The money you save, you can use next week." Talavera said he has a difficult time meeting rent and utility payments each month.

Another resident of this low-income neighborhood is Ruth Ann Meattey who lives in a Williams Street apartment with her two young children. She separated from her husband and moved here from New Hampshire three months ago.

She receives welfare benefits from the state, just as she did in New Hampshire, but finds: "it still isn't really enough money to live by decent standards." Mrs. Meattey says "food prices alone are sky-high and it's us poor people who are gettin hit the hardest."

Aiding in these types of problems is the state Welfare Department, with programs designed to help those who cannot maintain some kind of minimum standard of living. The Bridgeport office deals with about 12,000 welfare cases. Director Hebert said, "everything we do is an attempt to help them live in a minimum standard of decency."

Federal Legislation

He said federal legislation allows any person to apply for financial aid, and certain criteria must be met before any public money is given to the applicants. The amount of the welfare receipt depends on that person's income, assets and the number of persons supported in the household.

Among the public assistance programs that Hebert listed as working through the state Welfare Department, is the federally funded Food Stamp Program, administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

He said the program enables

welfare recipients to increase their buying power for food and nutritional items. But Hebert said although every recipient qualifies for this program, in that office about 60 per cent of the recipients use food stamps. "The rest choose to spend their money in other ways," Hebert said.

The state welfare system offers other opportunities for the recipient to increase his own standard of living.

One of them is the Incentive Program. Here, if recipients can work they can remain on welfare during training and still keep a percentage of what they earn.

For those applicants denied state aid, a hearing on a local, informal level is offered. Last year, the state heard only 40 of these suits, and many applicants chose to be unheard.

But welfare and poverty-stricken community members do have other representative groups vying for a voice in state and local affairs. Action for Bridgeport Community Development (ABCD), an extension of the Office of Economic Opportunity, brings existing social services to the poor and trains the poor to take better-paying jobs to break the cycle of poverty, according to its coordinator, J. Michael Smith.

Because he "knows what it's like," Smith believes he can relate to the low-income residents. A former employee of the state welfare system who quit while a casework supervisor, Smith thinks the current set-up is "lousy."

"You have to get close to the people before you can help them," Smith maintains. He believes that for too long, a communication barrier has existed between middle-class social workers and the im-

poverished.

Concerned with still another problem prevalent in poor communities, Smith criticized medical treatment for the poor. Hebert said welfare recipients can obtain good medical and dental care under a provision of the Social Securities Act.

But, Smith said, many of the people receiving welfare benefits have a difficult time finding a doctor who will accept them as patients, because doctors do not want to be bothered with the extra paperwork or the extra time before they can collect their fee from the state.

Another plight facing the poor is the deduction in the value of their limited dollar. Smith insists the owners of grocery stores in the immediate vicinity of low-income housing projects add a "convenience charge" to already-high food prices.

George Bal, owner of a smaller market near "The Terrace," said his prices are higher than the big markets to compensate for the amount of stealing that takes place in his

store. He blames the people of the housing project for bringing price increases onto themselves, saying that if they did not steal, he would not raise prices as high.

Smith admitted that "juvenile delinquency is higher in poor communities. There is no question — it stems from the poverty situation.

He sees progress moving toward improving the poverty situation as "slow. We have made some gains, but it is an impossible task," Smith said. There has always been poverty in this country, he said, because our legislators (and society in general) are more concerned with the environment, Penn Central Railroad and "those other kinds of things that don't affect poor people."

The general attitude of many state and federal programs to aid the poor, according to Smith, is "grab your damned bootstraps and help yourself. But you see, a person's gotta have boots before he can grab for the straps."



PAMELA A. CARDILLO

HARD TIMES

Supplement to The Scribe

A publication of the
University of Bridgeport's Department of Journalism's
Reporting II Workshop

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Travel funds for HARD TIMES were obtained from a grant by The Reader's Digest Foundation.

0088

The great American opportunity machine (and how it can make money)

By JIM VENTRILIO

Small, black-run businesses, troubled for years by problems of undercapitalization, business experience, and their locations in minority neighborhoods are being challenged by an even more deadly enemy—the floundering American economy.

Although figures are hard to come by, it is evident that things are getting tougher each day for the black businessman.

The nation's second largest black bank, the Seaway National, passed a dividend for the first time in six years, and in Memphis the maker of automobile exhaust pipes shut down. Reason: lack of working capital.

In Boley, Okla., a hardwood manufacturer also shut down for the same reason and in North Carolina the country's largest black insurance company reported business as good, but down substantially in Detroit due to layoffs in the auto industry.

Commenting on the situation recently, Connie Mack Higgins, associate administrator for the Office of Minority Business Enterprises (OMBE), said, "they (small black businesses) have been hit twice as hard as the white small business community."

Belt Tightening

While the small black-run business suffers, the crunch is also being felt by some of the larger black banks established in the last 10 years to aid black capitalization.

At Seaway National in Chicago, the bank's tenth anniversary was celebrated by a general belt tightening, which included reduction of staff by attrition, a more conservative lending policy, and elimination of specialized customer services.

'They Have Been Hit Twice As Hard As The Small White Business Community' - C. Mack Higgins, Asst. Administrator, Office Minority Business Enterprise

The picture is the same at many of the other 46 black banks around the nation. The Citizen's Trust Company in Atlanta, one of the country's older black banks, recently negotiated a \$3 million issue of preferred stock and capital notes to seek new capitalization.

Freedom National in New York, the city's only black bank is taking steps to gain additional capital to offset effects of the stagnating economy, too.

Another indication of the state of small business and minority small business, was bought home several weeks ago when the SBA said it would work out arrangements for some businesses with SBA direct and backed loans to defer monthly payments for up to six months and in other cases renegotiate loans in areas, reducing and extending periods of repayment without penalties.

Thomas Kleppe, SBA administrator, said the policy is not new and has been used before during other economic slumps. He said the action was taken in response to increasing loan defaults and delinquencies due, in part, to the recession.

The SBA did not supply figures on how many loans were in their "troubled" category, which

are those 60 days behind in payment or in liquidation, but the agency's overall "troubled" portfolio rose from 8.1 per cent as of June, 1973 to 9.5 per cent in December, 1974.

As a further indication of how troubled minority small businesses are, SBA Equal-Opportunity Loans, those obtained primarily by minority groups classified as "troubled" in June, 1973 were at 21.1 per cent, but that number grew to 26.1 per cent in December, 1974.

Another group of figures, released by the government last November, based on a 1972 survey, depicts black business as prospering.

Titled MB72-1 Minority Owned Business-Black, the study reported gross receipts of black businesses showing a 60 per cent gain between 1969 and 1972, from \$4.5 billion to \$7.2 billion and noted the number of black businesses rose 19 per cent from 1969 to 1972, for a total of 32,000.

Several weeks after release of the study, the Black Economic Research Center of New York City was commissioned by OMBE to make an updated report designed to show what effects the present economic conditions are having on black-owned businesses. Written by Lloyd Hogan, a researcher for the center, the report's findings were leaked to The New York Times and rebutted the earlier report issued by the government.

Felt Uneasy

Lloyd Hogan refused to comment in detail about why the government commissioned the study, but a source close to the BERC said the government "felt uneasy" about releasing a 1972

economic study, so the Harlem-based research organization was asked to do an updated report.

The source also said the BERC was given, "officially less than three weeks" to complete the study by OMBE because both reports were planned to be presented by President Ford, the National Newspaper Publishers Association and a group of black publishers at a January 23 conference in Washington.

The conference went as planned, but neither study was presented. A reason could not be given by anyone in numerous White House or OMBE offices, but it was learned, however, that high administrators in OMBE did not want the Hogan report released because it was too pessimistic.

Disparities between the two reports were great. The Hogan report found that black business, reported by the government study to have increased between 1969 and 1972, declined almost 17 per cent in those years. The report noted, however, that consolidations might account for some of the decline.

Death Rate

The survey indicated the death rate for black businesses in general from 1972 to 1975 was more than 13 per cent per year, for a total of 40.2 per

cent over the three year period.

A future forecast of the Hogan report concluded that "the effect of the present economic crisis will be to reduce the number of black-owned firms in total, and may have the effect of slowing down the increase in gross receipts of these firms."

The study has not been publicly released by OMBE, although the BERC did release the study last month and will include it in the spring issue of *Black Political Economy*, a quarterly publication produced by the Harlem-based research firm.

Other questions raised about Hogan's study by a New York Times reporter at a press conference on March 7, on the opening of a "Minority Small Business Summit" at New York's Statler Hilton Hotel, were brushed aside by a high level SBA official.

Conference delegates, mostly black and Spanish from the Northeast, paid \$21 each to attend and many expressed feelings that it would accomplish little to aid their mostly ailing businesses.

Commenting on how the economy was affecting his small business, John T. Williams, A Philadelphia caterer said he noticed, "quite a big drop in his business over the last to year...ever since the price of food really began going up."

A black beauty salon operator from New York City said: "Sure Business has been hurting for the past few years," noting a 40 per cent decline in his operations.

Bill Givens, a laundromat operator laughed when asked about how his particular business was fairing.

"I've got a good one," he noted, "my gross has been going up, but my profits have been going down so disproportionately I'm losing money."

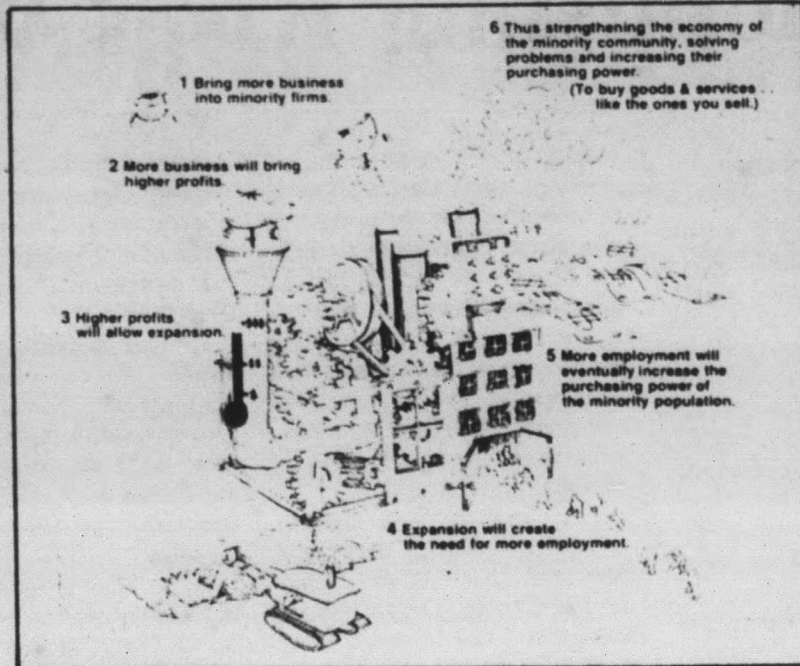
"My business is based on energy," he furthered, "it takes electricity to run the washers and dryers and oil to heat the building." With energy costs rising rapidly over the past few years his operating costs have risen greatly.

Givens said people have been coming to his laundromat in greater numbers because they can economize on home electric bills, but their economizing was costing him more.

"Instead of putting a normal load into a washer, people are overloading them now. Those 15 pound loads they stuff in those machines are hell on the bearings," he said, noting that his repair costs have gone up.

Another sore point delegates voiced was lack of funds the SBA makes available, especially for business expansion, although Thomas Kleppe said his agency made over \$288 million in loans in 1974.

One black New Yorker said he applied to the Veterans Administration for a GI loan, but the VA sent him to the SBA. He said the SBA told him there were no funds available and SBA personnel became angered when he told them the VA had sent him.



Shoplifting Rises With Soaring Prices

By
RICHARD GINTER

Behind the facade of mannequins and glittering kinetic displays are the internal organs of a retail department store's operation. In contrast to the surface features, security offices are drab, disheveled with law books and paper. The bulletin boarded walls encase pictures of solemn, but caught shoplifters, profiles with numbers. In the corners are merchandise, awaiting court classification as exhibits.

Shoplifting is a widely unpublicized crime that accounted for 17 per cent of the total crime rate in 1973. However, 75 per cent of the crimes go unreported or undetected. Instead, shoplifting is listed in a store's grab bag category of inventory shrinkage which includes fraudulent checks and mistaken transfer of merchandise to other outlets.

An average of \$150 a year for each customer is charged on all regular sales due to the presence or lack of shoplifting prevention equipment, time lost by security personnel in court and the high number of those not apprehended.

The once-accepted explanation for such behavior was compulsive shoplifting or kleptomania, which has recently been referred to as a fictional ailment.

But Dr. John H. Steidl of the Psychiatric Ward at Yale-New Haven Hospital believes kleptomania is a justifiable disease. "Compulsion is part of it. They do not want to do it," Dr. Steidl said.

According to the Bridgeport Police Department's Records Office, there were 469 arrests for shoplifting in the first eight

months of 1974 for about \$12,840 worth of stolen merchandise. It is estimated that for every one shoplifter apprehended there are between 10 and 200 that go unreported. This figure rises to a phenomenal 4,690 to 83,800 shoplifting incidents that escape detection or police knowledge every year in Bridgeport alone, according to Capt. Willard Stevane.

State law dictates that a person must conceal the article and take it out of the store, according to Sgt. Steven Zawadski, who stressed that concealment is the main criteria for arrest.

Sgt. Zawadski maintained that most of the problems of higher consumer costs due to shoplifting are because most stores do not prosecute. "They are afraid of losing business. They just want to get their money back," he said.

Capt. Stevane said prosecution depends on the background of the store. "Generally, the bigger stores will prosecute, but this hasn't always been the case," he said.

According to five Fairfield County stores, shoplifting is on the increase along with employee theft. Whether the increase in statistics is aggravated by the economy was not a conclusive factor.

Read's in Trumbull Shopping Park, is a threefloor suburban department store. Its clientele is middle to upper-middle class. Henry Durrell, operations manager, maintains control over all non-merchandising functions, including security.

He said shoplifting figures are determined by comparing the actual inventory in the books against actual shrinkage. The receipts are added and sub-

tracted from the sales.

"There's a relatively low incidence of shoplifting in Trumbull. It's more abundant in our downtown Bridgeport store," Durrell said.

He said shoplifting is divided evenly between customer and employee, though more customers are seized. He cited a New York department store's random survey which found 10 per cent of its customers stealing.

Prosecution is Read's policy, but the steps to it are not always direct. "Security won't make an apprehension unless they're sure. They, not the employees, must see the act," Durrell explained.

Security and sales clerks are trained to watch for "someone who doesn't belong," or for physical attributes such as nervousness, in their customers.

Read's combats shoplifting by using fitting room checkers, by chaining expensive coats to the racks, and by placing cash registers in an open space.

Read's other area store is on Broad Street in downtown Bridgeport. Kenny Messer, security director there, is also a police officer who can make arrests, which private security officers cannot do.

Read's policy is also prosecution except in extenuating circumstances, such as when an old lady pockets something, resulting in "poor publicity if she's arrested."

"Seventy per cent of arrested shoplifters are housewives and school kids. The others are professionals or alcoholics. There are some employees, but we don't prosecute them," Messer said.

He believes the clerks in his

Consumers, Employees

Find Ripping-Off Goods

Cheaper Than Paying

store can apprehend shoplifters, noting that in 10 years there have been 3,000 arrests.

"Unless we catch them cold, we let the suspects go," he said.

Male and female detectives are employed and the only mechanical preventions used are wired radios and televisions. The clerks are trained to watch for anything unusual, such as a man with a shopping bag or wrinkled bag and coats on warm days.

Messer said the three Read's stores spend \$100,000 a year on security.

He attributed high shoplifting rates to the lack of prosecutions in the court system. "The court is a revolving door. Professionals ask for plea bargaining or a jury trial. In most cases, the result is a nolle. A person gets more for a parking ticket than shoplifting."

The security director of Store X, a large department store similar to Read's, said there was a very high shoplifting rate there, which he attributed to the housing projects in the area. "Kids are brought up to steal here," he said.

He added there was more reported shoplifting by customers than employees because employees are harder to catch. But he admitted customers are becoming more difficult to catch because, "they will wait and see what the security people are doing. If security is tied up, the shoplifter runs in, grabs the stuff and runs out to a waiting car. The security people are apprehensive of going outside the store," he said.

He believes visible security people and sufficient sales help are the best prevention of shoplifting. He added mirrors are also used as a deterrent.

Both Messer and the security director at Store X believed smaller businesses were helpless against the rise of shoplifting, because of expenses.

One of these smaller concerns is Shoe-Town, a self-service store on Black Rock Turnpike, Fairfield. Its policy is prosecution without exception although Manager Donald

Hurley admitted as a clerk he let teen-agers who were caught, go.

Hurley said there was a high incidence of shoplifting due to self-service, where customers often replace new shoes with old ones.

He estimated that 70 per cent of those who shoplift are not caught, because the store cannot afford private security.

Most of the stores have had few problems with false arrests. "You have to think twice before apprehending someone," Hurley said, echoing the sentiments of most. "Once you stop someone, you are committed. If you let people go, then people will go and shoplift. If you don't prosecute, it's just a slap on the wrist," he said.

He blamed the police since they take over after the initial apprehension. "The police are afraid, especially of blacks. The stores become discouraged."

Another small business is Collins Pharmacy on Fairfield Avenue, Bridgeport, which Manager Tom Collins, said has no policy regarding shoplifting. "We usually catch kids. We bring them to the back of the store and try to impress on them that shoplifting is a serious offense. I lecture them but usually don't tell their parents."

Collins said there have been up to three cases of shoplifting a day there. "There's a relax in respect for authority," he said.

The only mechanical prevention used at Collins is a mirror by the front door. "I've had the mirror eight years and 15 minutes after it was installed, we caught someone," he said.

Another method is the "buddy system" where by other neighborhood businesses notify each other of suspects. According to Collins, this doesn't always work successfully, especially with kids.

A campaign to inform the public of shoplifting and its ultimate consequences has received mixed reviews. Collins said going to nearby schools has helped somewhat and agreed with Durrell that publicizing a criminal record acts as a deterrent. But as Store X put it, "If you discuss the methods, then you're teaching shoplifting."



JAMES J. VENTRILIO

06801

The Battle Over Strict Gun Legislation

By NANCY WALLACE

Some people think guns are evil—to others they symbolize law and order. Guns can be frightening and repulsive or magnetically attractive, depending on the angle from which one looks at them.

Capt. Fred Campbell, of the Fairfield Police Department, is in charge of granting applications for gun permits. His primary function is to discourage every new applicant from applying by telling him that gun permits are only issued to people who need a pistol in their line of work. This includes guards, watchmen and those who may be carrying large sums of money. Campbell says this keeps the number of pistol permits down—"that way we have more control and things don't get out of hand."

People accept this rationale without question, not realizing they are being deprived of a basic right.

When this reporter contacted Capt. Campbell by phone, he said, "you are not eligible for an application since you do not require protection in your line of work." The permit was requested to transport a pistol to and from a shooting range on private property. Campbell said the pistol could be disassembled so it could not be fired and then would be legal to transport anywhere.

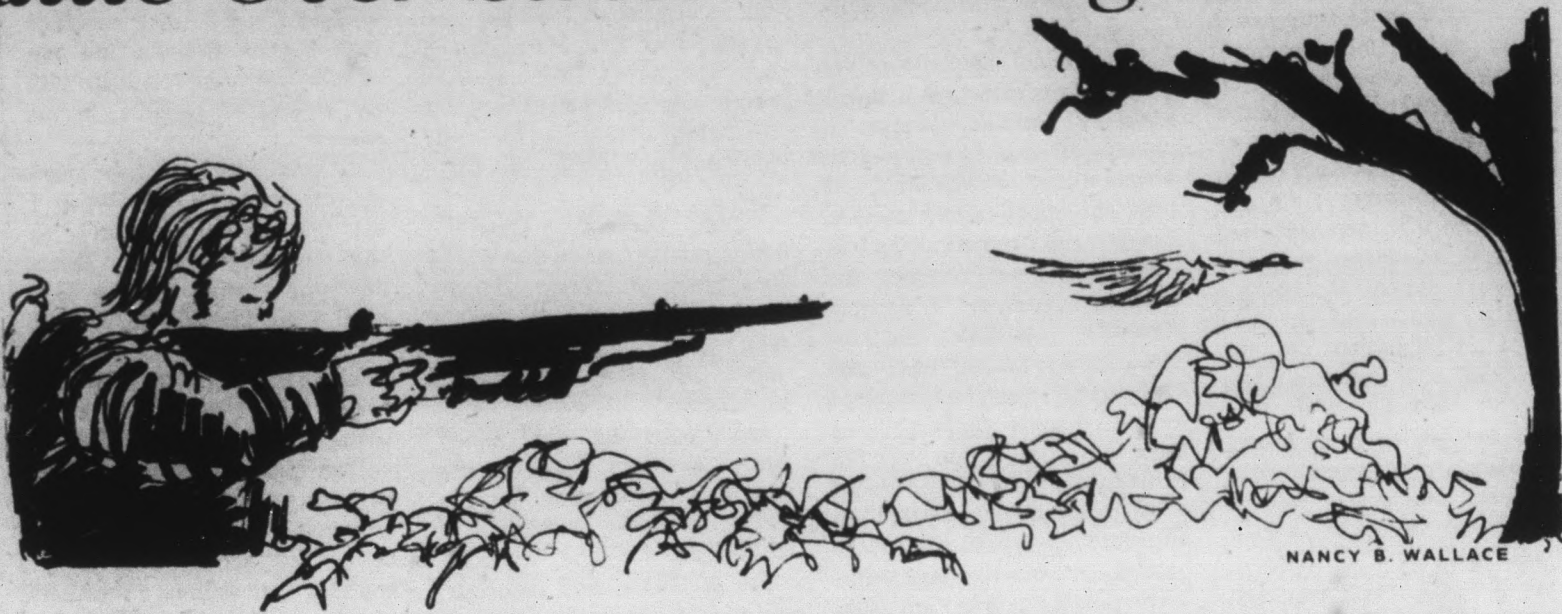
Officials have been told by police that it is illegal to transport a pistol in any condition without a permit. One range member, Frank Oliver, said none of the members had any trouble in obtaining an application and receiving a permit. "If you were ever stopped with a pistol in your car, even disassembled, you could be arrested," said Oliver. He added he was sure the Fairfield Police Department would not back up the story about carrying around a disassembled gun legally.

Atty. Roy Ervin of Fairfield said it is illegal for the police of any town to refuse anyone an application for a permit. Every citizen has the right to apply, even though this does not guarantee he will receive a permit. An application can be turned down for a number of reasons but this is not determined on the local level, he explained.

Request Taken

Capt. Campbell subsequently took the request. This whole situation points out the need for people to become familiar with their rights.

Elizabeth Hartmann, owner of the Stag Spirit Shop in Fairfield, has never been held up but says she is in constant fear. "No one should be allowed to have a gun—we'd all be a lot safer." Mrs. Hartmann could



get a pistol permit without any problem but she does not want one.

She said she would rather take her chances because too many people are apt to panic. She added that if she pulled out a gun, it would give the thief a perfect excuse to shoot. "It's better to let them have the money and concentrate on what they look like. That way I'll be able to give the police a good description and help them catch the person."

Irene Dembrowski, who owns the Pequot Liquor Post in Southport, says she has been robbed at gunpoint five times in her store saying, "at least I'm still alive. If I had pulled out a gun, I'd probably be dead by now." She believes guns are the reason for most crimes, and she could be held up just as easily at knife point or even with just a threat of a gun in a pocket. "You just don't fool around because the guy might not be kidding—he really could have a gun," she said.

On the other side, there is the sportsman—a concerned and responsible citizen. These people voluntarily contribute funds for repopulating endangered species. The taxes they pay on ammunition and reloading components pay for game wardens, conservation officers and wildlife breeding

farms. Many hunters choose not to hunt species which are scarce in different areas, even if such hunting is legal.

Firearm Law

Because of this attitude, legislatures, police and citizens seem to agree the person who registers his firearm is the person least likely to be involved in a crime. Jerry Sitton of the National Shooting Sports Foundation says states with the fewest gun laws have the lowest amount of crime. He also mentioned Connecticut has no registration requirements.

The commotion over gun laws has haunted private gun owners since the first gun controls were imposed in Europe in the 1500's and America in the 1600's. Almost every newly appointed legislator or governor wants to fight crime and begins with the introduction of new bills for the restriction and tighter control of firearms. This keeps sports shooters, gun manufacturers, collectors and groups like the National Rifle Association constantly lobbying to keep restrictions at a minimum.

Lobby Tactics

More and more people regard lobbying as the one way to prevent bad legislation and keep abreast of all bills coming before legislatures. Tanya Metaksa, secretary-treasurer of

the Connecticut Sportsmen's Alliance, has been an active lobbyist for almost 20 years. She explained her type of lobbying consists mainly of educating and advising politicians on what the sport shooter wants and is against, as far as bills and laws are concerned. During the past year, a number of gun clubs in the Hartford area opened their doors to a group of Connecticut legislators. Demonstrations and shooting lessons were provided plus talks about safety procedures. The politicians were interested and it gave both sides an opportunity to meet and exchange ideas.

It really isn't easy for a state bill to get passed. First it goes through the Judiciary Committee to the Appropriations Committee. Then it must get on the calendar and go through both houses. If an amendment is made, the bill has to go back to the original committee. This takes much time and work and some bills tend to get lost or buried in the shuffle.

Every bill submitted must have at least one public hearing and Mrs. Metaksa stays busy representing the Shooting Foundation at these hearings. She said, "Laws should be made on the state level and not locally. If every town and local police department created their own laws, gun owners would be pretty confused and it would not only be unfair but cause havoc as well."

"Emotions bring on cries for stricter enforcement and registration," Mrs. Metaksa added, "1968 and 1969 were two years when people who knew nothing about sport shooting and laws got on their soapboxes and demanded that guns be taken away from citizens." She echoed, "shooters want laws and they are the most law abiding citizens."

Plagued With Robberies

Harry Seifried, a gun designer and antique gun collector lives on the outskirts of New Haven which has been plagued with robberies during the past three years. His home was broken into a few years ago and several

thousand dollars worth of antique guns were taken. These weapons were insured but irreplaceable.

Seifried said police in a large city like New Haven are not effective, claiming they don't have enough manpower to patrol every street and a lot of the laws do more to protect the criminal than the citizen. The innocent victims of a crime are usually left with nothing but their loss, while the person who committed the crime receives every ounce of protection, he added.

Seifried believes this country will soon be made up of neighborhood vigilantes. "People are being forced to protect themselves and their property—one else cares," he said. "People who have lived on this street for years are now moving out. They are afraid, but I've invested too much in my home to be scared off."

Carl Bakal, a famous anti-gun advocate, favors outright confiscation of all privately owned firearms. He says the assassinations of Martin Luther King, John Kennedy and Robert Kennedy could probably have been prevented had the country adopted his plan for gun control. Organizations like the National Rifle Association state there is no proof indicating an individual bent on a crime would be prevented from this action by registration, confiscation or other firearms control legislation.

For a number of years, TV producers refused to editorialize on guns but due to its vast audience, it has changed its policy. "The Gun," the story of a .38 police special, followed its moves from owner to owner last November. It began with a man who purchased the gun for protection, pawned it, and it was later stolen. The stolen gun was used in a holdup and tossed into the open window of a parked car where a car wash attendant found it and got rid of it in a pile of scrap metal. Before it was destroyed, a workman took it home and hid it in his closet. The last scene shows his three-year-old son finding the gun and shooting himself.



NANCY B. WALLACE

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For Carol and Daniel Morreale of Marlboro, Mass., August 11 was to have been a happy occasion. On that day, their first born child, Nathaniel, was scheduled to be baptized at Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic Church. In anticipation of the event, the Morreales planned an elaborate after-christening party at their home.

The party went on as scheduled. The baptism didn't.

Due to a bizarre set of circumstances that stretched over a period of three months, Nathaniel Ryan Morreale's baptism was refused. And August 11 signalled not the welcoming of a newborn child into the Catholic faith, but rather the beginning of a confrontation between the Morreales, their supporters and the Catholic hierarchy, a confrontation that has left many of those directly involved with feelings of animosity, a desire to return to normalcy, and a great degree of bewilderment.

"I don't know what to think," says Mrs. Morreale, a soft-spoken woman of 20. "Friends I used to have, I don't have anymore. Everybody recognizes me, anywhere I go. People point, they stare at me. The whole thing upset my life, it upset my family's life, and it upset Nathan's life."

"Where I work, there were so many repressions," said Linda Morreale, the baby's godmother. "I had people who I've known for years and who always liked me just turn me off completely because now I'm one of those so-called abortion freaks. And it hurt."

Vehement

Mrs. Dorothy Rio, Carol Morreale's mother, feels even more vehement. "I was a Catholic for 39 years, but after all this happened, I joined another faith. As far as I'm concerned, that priest should not be wearing the garments he is wearing."

The priest Mrs. Rio refers to is the Rev. John J. Roussin, the young, energetic associate pastor of Immaculate Conception parish, and the priest who refused to baptize Nathaniel Morreale.

According to Father Roussin, the real beginning of the episode began about the 24th of June. At that time, councilor-at-large John Grasso brought before the Marlboro City Council a proposal stating: "All clinics, special hospitals and/or similar institutions whether said facility is conducted as a gainful business or not wherein abortions are performed, shall not be permitted in any zoning district in the city of Marlboro."

Grasso said his proposal was intended "to get rid of the so-called corner butcher shops. I don't want this type of thing happening here. We recently zoned out recreational sports and we can zone out abortions."

The night Grasso's proposal was introduced before the City Council, a letter from Father Roussin commending Grasso

for the proposal was read into the record. Attempts by pro-abortion forces to reply to both the letter and the proposal failed when the council voted to suspend discussion on the issue until a public hearing could be scheduled.

In apparent defiance of the proposed ordinance, Bill Baird, longtime abortion proponent, announced plans to establish an abortion clinic in Marlboro, and publicly challenged Father Roussin and Grasso to a debate.

Father Roussin refused the challenge, stating, "I am not seriously entertaining the idea of accepting Mr. Baird's alleged challenge. I deny his premises as readily as he denies mine. I have sufficient faith in the processes of democratic government to believe that an adequate opportunity to meet head-on will be provided by the open public hearing on this issue. I prefer to use this forum in which to express my convictions."

Meanwhile, Marlboro residents began to align themselves, either on the side of the Parents Aid Society, an organization founded by Baird to counsel women in need of birth control and abortions, or on the side of the Right-To-Life Group, an organization opposed to the concept of abortion on demand.

Preceding the public hearing, Father Roussin and Baird engaged in theatrics that added fuel to the fire. Upon hearing that Baird would travel to Marlboro in search of a location for his abortion clinic, Father Roussin flew a black flag on the Immaculate Conception flagpole and displayed a sign that proclaimed, "This flag flies in silent protest against the presence in Marlboro of Mr. William Baird, a pro-abortion activist and a peddler of death."

Abortion Clinic

Baird responded by threatening to sue the Roman Catholic Church for libel, and announced plans to picket Immaculate Conception Church during Sunday morning Mass.

The tension culminated in an open hearing at the July 15 City Council meeting. Members of both factions, as well as interested townspeople, crowded the meeting room. Among those attending the meeting were Carol Morreale and her mother, Mrs. Rio.

Ironically, Mrs. Morreale was at that time unaware of the previous events in regards to the proposed abortion clinic. She attended the public hearing at the request of her mother who was involved with the Parents Aid Society.

"Everyone at the meeting was swarming around this guy, Bill Baird," she said. "I had never even heard of him before and all of these people were saying all these magnificent things he had done. I had worked on a hot line before, so I knew how many girls even then had called in asking assistance on abortion. There is a need for something like this in Marlboro."

So, after listening to all sides of the argument that night, my mother and I went downstairs."

While waiting downstairs, fate played the first of several tricks. A reporter from one of the local newspapers happened to encounter Mrs. Morreale and her mother. "This reporter came over and asked me if I went along with what Bill Baird was saying," Mrs. Morreale said.

"I said 'yes' and he asked if I would publicly state that I was in support of William Baird's movement and I said 'yes.' I didn't think anything would come of that, a simple statement."

But something did indeed come of Mrs. Morreale's statement. According to the Rev. Francis Rimkus, a spokesman for the Archdiocese of Boston and associate editor of the diocesan newspaper, The Pilot, for a Catholic to state that they believe a woman has the right to decide for herself on the matter of abortion is in direct opposition to the teachings of the Catholic Church.

Yet three weeks passed, and due to another strange set of circumstances, the Morreales were able to attend baptism instructions at Immaculate Conception without being made aware of the impending problem.

"Well, this was a situation that was odd," explained Father Roussin, "Mr. and Mrs. Morreale were unable to attend the regularly scheduled instruction session. And so they came on a Thursday evening and saw one of the other priests, Father Macentine. And Father Macentine happened to be on vacation during the first part of this episode. He was out of town for a good deal of it. So he had no idea; made no connection between the people he saw that evening and the newspaper article. And the name just didn't strike a bell."

Thus the day of Nathan Morreale's scheduled baptism arrived, and the parents were still in the dark to the problem.

"On the day of the scheduled baptism, I was making out the baptismal certificates and I came to the name Morreale," said Father Roussin. "I had read the newspaper article and the name sort of clicked. This was about 12:30 or 12:45, and the Baptism was scheduled for two o'clock. Now it just so happened that her stepfather, Mr. Rio, was over at the school to borrow some chairs for the after-christening party. So I went out and asked him, 'Is your daughter the same Carol Morreale that was quoted in the newspaper saying she did not mind going on public record for her views on abortion?' He said 'I don't know,' and I decided to call her myself."

John P. Rio, Carol Morreale's stepfather, denies this version of the story. According to Rio, Father Roussin asked him if his daughter had written a letter to

the newspaper in support of abortion. "First of all, I told him that Carol has never written any letters to any newspaper," he said, "and secondly, Carol never said she was in favor of abortion." Rio also contends that Father Roussin did not connect the name Morreale with the newspaper article on his own.

"I was over at the school collecting some chairs when I saw this woman come over to the rectory with some newspaper clippings in her hand. I saw her myself, waving the clippings in the priest's face. After that, he came over and asked me if Carol had ever written a letter."

After questioning Rio, Father Roussin telephoned Mrs. Morreale, and asked her if the newspaper article accurately expressed her beliefs. "She said 'yes' and I told her, 'Well then there's going to be a problem,' Father Roussin said. "And so I asked her if she and her husband could come down to the church about 15 minutes before the Baptism and we could discuss this thing for a few minutes. I wasn't really convinced that time that she knew what she was saying."

Not Real Baptism

According to Father Roussin, Mrs. Morreale questioned him as to what would happen if they did not come to the church early. "I told her that unless they came to the church early and discussed this, there would be no baptism this afternoon, unless we do it afterwards. And they didn't come."

According to Carol Morreale, she was unable to go to the church early because her husband was in Boston picking up his parents. "I had no way of getting there, and he said that he wanted to see both of us," she said.

Carol Morreale, along with Rio and Nathan's godparents, Linda Morreale and John Thompson, arrived at Immaculate Conception Church at 2 p.m., the time of the scheduled baptism.

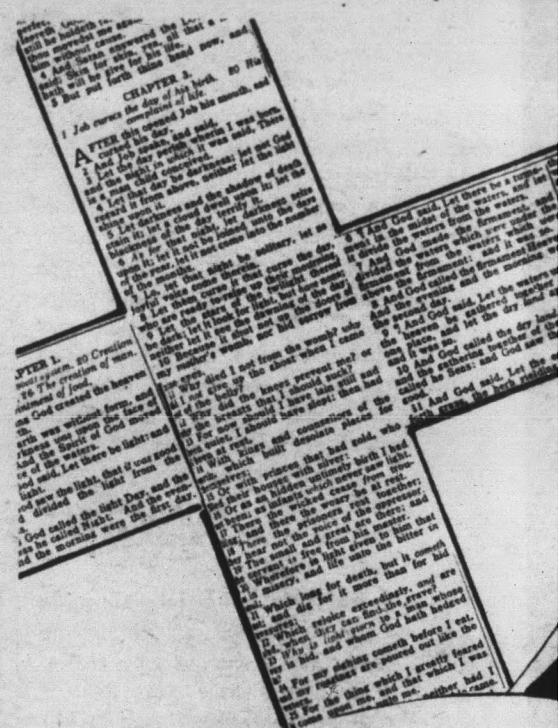
Father Roussin said he questioned Carol Morreale at the church as to the accuracy of the newspaper report. He said she replied that the newspaper article did accurately express her feeling in the matter. "I told her that in that case we couldn't really baptize the child. 'If this is the way you think, and this is the way you feel, you're going to teach your child what you believe, and we can't have your child growing up believing that this is okay,'" Father Roussin said.

The priest contends that he was willing to baptize if certain conditions had been met. He claims Mrs. Morreale refused to make a profession of her faith, the oath that is required of all parents and godparents.

"If there was one person who was willing to say that he would take the responsibility for teaching the child the teachings of the Church, we would have

The Abortion

By TOM KIL



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been all set. But at that point, no one was willing to come forward and do that." He says the godparents also refused to make a profession of their faith.

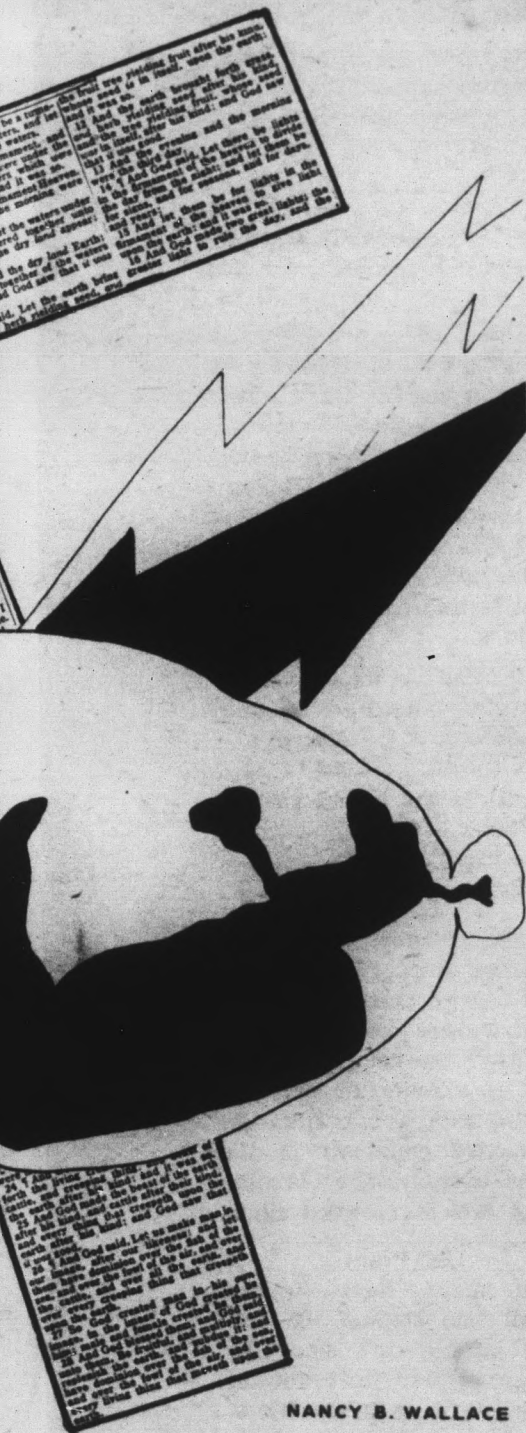
Carol Morreale terms this version of the story "a lie. He said nothing about a profession of faith to me. And he didn't even recognize if the godparents were there. He never said a word about them. Never asked them a word."

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Linda Morreale supports this statement. "They ignored me like I wasn't even there," she said. "They ignored both me and the godfather. Never once did they say, 'will you see that the child is brought up in the Catholic beliefs?' And we would have jumped at the chance."

"The priest never asked either Linda or I a single thing," says Thompson. "I thought it

was odd then, because we were the godparents, but they didn't ask us a single thing."

According to Carol Morreale, Father Meehan, the pastor at Immaculate Conception, then arrived on the scene. "He said that all of Bill Baird's followers were murderers, that they had no right to kill babies, and what a horrible thing to want to teach your child," she said.

When it became apparent that Father Roussin would not baptize the child, Daniel Morreale requested that Father Roussin put his refusal in writing.

"We wanted to have proof that he did actually refuse the baptism," explained Thompson, "because we were going to send it straight to the Archdiocese in Boston to see if the action was correct."

Publicly Renounce

After receiving the refusal in writing, the Morreales went to the home of Nancy Howe, a friend of the family and head of the Parents Aid Society. Mrs. Howe then went to the parish rectory to meet with Father Roussin and Father Meehan.

"Father Roussin told me right there and then that in order for him to baptize Carol's baby, she would have to publicly renounce her support of Bill Baird," Mrs. Howe said.

Later that afternoon, Father Meehan arrived at Carol Morreale's house, where the post-christening party was going along as planned.

"I took it upon myself to go to the home of the parents to express my sympathy, my understanding of their distress, my awareness of how heartbroken they must have been," says Father Meehan, "but I simply added that under the circumstances, the baby could not have been baptized that afternoon in light of the position the mother had publicly taken."

Father Meehan says that he did not tell Mrs. Morreale that she would have to renounce Baird in order to have her child baptized. "Whether Bill Baird existed or not," he says, "if she had taken this position, the same result would have been brought about. So it would have been tantamount to her for swearing that position, whether there was a Bill Baird or not."

It was at this time that Baird was brought in. "After what Father Meehan had said, I knew that no other church would baptize Nathan," Mrs. Morreale said.

Nancy Howe asked permission of the family, and then called Baird to inform him of the events. "I believed that with his name and with his influence, he could get the baby baptized," Mrs. Howe said.

"I was told through Nancy Howe that there was a woman whose child was denied baptism unless she renounced me," Baird says. "And I said that's wrong and I would do anything in my power to help her. I flew right up to Boston and held a press conference to expose what

I thought was the absolute tyranny and fraud of a religion that claims to be the teacher of morality and compassion."

"I asked if there was a priest anywhere in the United States or Canada who would baptize. I believed that out of thousands of priests in the United States there must be one who was honest and compassionate and concerned enough to help."

Yet, the arrival of Baird brought with it a barrage of publicity, and for the next several weeks everyone involved with the case came into national focus. The nationwide appeal for a priest to baptize was answered, and on Sept. 5, 1974 a New York-based Jesuit, the Rev. John O'Rourke, baptized Nathaniel Ryan Morreale into "the community of those made free through Jesus Christ."

'Priests Lie'

The problem of getting Nathan Morreale baptized was then resolved, but the effects of three months of conflict and nationwide exposure were to linger on.

"Before all this happened, I never believed that priests lied," says Carol Morreale, "but they do, they really do."

"This flare-up upsetted my whole routine," says Mrs. Rio. "I just had to get away from it all. I don't like being in the public eye all the time, always being on television, radio and in the newspapers. After this thing was over, I completely collapsed."

Mrs. Rio also contends that the priest at Immaculate Conception "lied about many things." She says that was one of her reasons for leaving the Catholic faith.

Yet the priests at Immaculate Conception Parish are not the only ones to come under criticism. "I think Nathan's baptism should have been more private," Mrs. Rio said. "There were reporters and television cameras all around us, and I think it should have been a more private affair. I think that to some degree Bill Baird blew things up out of proportion. I'm happy for what he did for Carol, but I think he did push her into the limelight too much."

Carol Morreale's grandmother, who describes herself as a "staunch Catholic," concurs. "I think he used the situation for his own publicity," she says, "and I think he used Carol, too. I didn't like the way he used Carol."

As for Carol Morreale herself, she is naturally hesitant to condemn Baird. "Looking back on it, I can say that I was pushed too much," she said. "Not only by the media but by everyone around me who was trying to help. I was coaxed into doing a little bit more than I would have done if I had had time to think about it."

"It's hard for us to knock Bill Baird," she said. "I got to know him really well, and he's a very nice man, his intentions were sincere. And I realize that

without him I might never have gotten Nathan baptized. But if I had it to do over again, I wouldn't have allowed myself to be pushed so much."

Baird maintains that it was not he, but the Catholic Church, that blew things out of proportion and was responsible for the excess of publicity. "The Church made it that way," he said. "If the Church had taken its responsibility and baptized that baby, there would have been no story, no national coverage."

A Grievance

He believes that the refusal to baptize was more a grievance against himself than at Carol Morreale. "When the Church said that this baby could not be baptized unless she renounced me, it really was an effort to discredit me in the eyes of society," he said. "This is part of a continuing vendetta on the part of the Catholic Church against me personally."

"The abortion issue and the question of abortion is a lot bigger than Bill Baird," says Father Roussin. "There is a pathology involved here, where he really has to feel that he is the focus of the Church's oppression and persecution. And it had nothing to do with the person of Bill Baird. The issue was the establishment of a clinic here, no matter who was operating it."

Looking back on the whole affair, Father Roussin's regrets focus primarily on the coverage the parish priests received.

"Anyone that knows us knows that we have made it a real effort to instigate some kind of a personal spirit in the parish, in the sacraments, in the worship and in the counseling," he said. "Not just a sort of cut and dried type, mechanical type of event. So we have a very personable approach to the whole thing, and to claim that we were as harsh and cruel and callous as most of the news reporters did was kind of a gross misunderstanding of what it was we were trying to do here. This is where the media did us a disservice, by making it an emotional issue. When you flash a picture of a three-month-old baby across the front pages of a television screen, you're obviously going to polarize people. 'What did the poor baby do to deserve this?' they will ask. So some people were emotionally upset, but as time went on and they watched it and the main characters involved, they know who was doing what to whom."

Father Roussin contends that his involvement in these incidents strengthened his faith. "At this point, what I stand up for and say or do now is not going to have the ramifications that this had. So I think I've become a more stalwart defender of the faith, that kind of thing," he says with a laugh. "This issue brought the parish together as well as the priests together. I think it strengthened the morality of the diocese also, because this was the first time

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in 10 years that the older clergy and the young clergy agreed on anything."

Father Roussin said reconciliation with the Morreales may be possible. "We're trying to let it die down and then hopefully we'll make an overture to her," he said.

Anguish

But the Morreales cannot soon forget the anguish Father Roussin's refusal to baptize their son caused them. "If that man so much as calls this house, really, I don't know what I can do," says Carol Morreale. "He made so much of a problem. I'm not saying I didn't cause a disturbance, but he's the one who made it such a big disturbance, and he should never have done that."

"It's just too bad that anyone had to go through what Carol went through," said Joanne Nelson, a family friend. "But someone had to do it. Something like that would have happened sooner or later, whether it was Carol or someone else. If they just exposed what's going on behind those locked doors just a little bit more, it's a good thing, it was worth it, because people should be aware of what's going on."

As for Nathaniel Morreale, his baptism is recognized as a valid, but illicit one. "The Catholic Church recognizes that baptism as a valid one," says Father Rimkus. "The question is, it's not registered in any church as a licit or lawful baptism because it was not done in full accordance with Church laws. The Catholic Church recognizes the baptism, would recognize the baptism if Mrs. Morreale had decided to baptize him herself, but the baptism is not registered."

Mrs. Morreale has solved that problem by her acceptance in another Catholic Church, for unlike her mother, Carol Morreale wishes to remain a Catholic.

"I still belong to the Catholic religion, just not the Marlboro Catholic religion," she said. "I've already been accepted into another Catholic Church in the diocese, and they said they would give me a baptismal certificate for Nathan's baptism. Archbishop (Humberto) Medeiros does not know this, but we are members of that church now."

Despite all that has happened, Carol Morreale believes that her actions were just in this issue. "I wouldn't want to go through this again," she says, "But I wanted to have Nathan baptized, and I couldn't have done it unless I renounced Bill Baird. And I couldn't see any reason why I should have had to do that. Why should I have had to renounce a man in order to have my baby baptized? I don't think anybody was trying to deliberately hurt Nathan. It was done so quickly that no one had a chance to think what they were really hurting. But all I wanted was to get Nathan baptized."

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The American Dream Machine — the automobile — once meant easy transportation, convenience and pleasure.

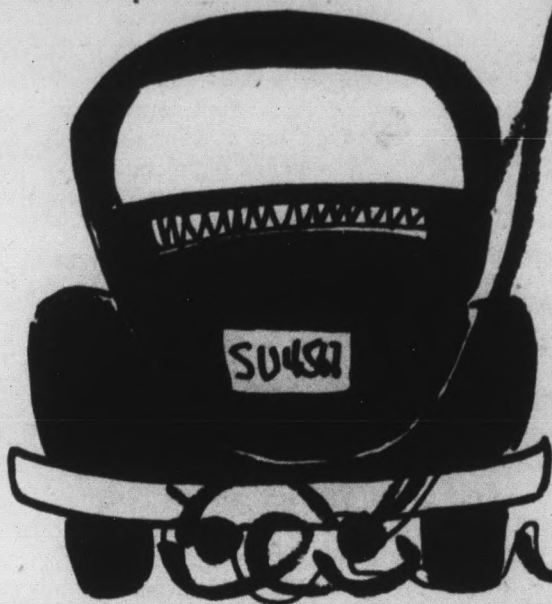
Today, 75 years since its invention, this marvel is responsible for 90 per cent of America's air pollution and the current auto sales slump has rendered hundreds of thousands of Detroit's work force jobless.

Congress, aware the ailing industry is one of the nation's most important sources of

established by Congress in amendments to the Clean Air Act in 1970. Those mandated for

Detroit Stalls Pollution Control

By JANET DURSO



revenue, is giving Detroit a break wherever possible. But measures taken to ease the auto industry's economic woes are stepping on the pollution-conscious toes of Connecticut's Department of Environmental Protection.

A Transportation Control Strategy (TCS) developed by DEP to reduce motor vehicle pollution in the state by 70 per cent may appear even weaker than it looks on paper due to governmental concerns about the economy and energy.

President Ford has laboriously bounded to the rescue like a slow moving Saint Bernard with a flask full of tax rebates he says should be spent on cars and other durable goods. The rebates, scheduled to reach taxpayers in May, could be just enough for the down payment on a new car. Cars are the prime source of air pollution in Connecticut.

"If people are encouraged to drive, we're in trouble," said Robert Waz, senior engineer for the Air Compliance division of DEP. The agency wants to rid the state's roads of as many motor vehicles as soon as it can.

Freeze Control

"Ford is a fool to encourage car sales on one hand and then beg people to car pool on the other," he declared.

Congress, with encouragement from the President's Resource Council, will more than likely freeze federal emission control standards at 1975 levels for at least five years to satisfy car makers who complain development of anti-pollution devices cost an average of \$150 extra per car; passed on to the consumer. The clincher for the freeze, though, is the claim by Detroit that pollution control devices are gas eaters.

The emission standards were

this year were met through incorporation of the catalytic converter on about half of 1975 models. Standards were scheduled to get stricter through 1978, but have already been suspended until 1977 to give auto makers less expenses and more time to research better pollution control methods.

The TCS was developed with the notion these standards would be enforced, provided catalytic converters did the job. The converters may be outlawed by the government if the sulfate mist they emit proves harmful.

Since auto makers failed to live up to interim standards prior to this year, DEP officials hoped Detroit was finally ready to comply. DEP is a little more than disappointed by the pending emission control freeze and the fact that catalytic converters are "merely a band-aid where stitches are needed," and not a long-term solution, according to Edward Marshall, air pollution control director for Bridgeport.

Without the freeze, a 50 per cent reduction in the state's pollution could be realized by 1985, depending on an average rate of vehicle replacement and the effectiveness of anti-pollution devices, Waz reported. When standards are relaxed, only a 40 per cent reduction could occur and less if devices are not acceptable.

"It's going to take us longer to achieve maximum reduction now," sighed Henry Beal, head of DEP's Air Compliance division and an author of TCS.

State levels have been measured at five times over federal standards of 0.08 parts ozone per million and have frequently risen as high as 0.4 ppm, a dangerous level, according to Waz.

Gas Mileage
The Clean Air Act requires car manufacturers to reduce carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon emissions to at least 90 per cent below 1970 levels. Beginning with 1976 cars, it requires a cut of nitrogen oxides to at least 90 per cent below 1971 levels, something the auto industry says cannot be done without decreasing gas mileage. The industry also states it is impossible to improve gas mileage 40 per cent by 1980 as the president requests with enforcement of more stringent standards calling for more effective pollution control devices.

And the nation will need 40 per cent better mileage when an inevitable national oil policy raises the price of gasoline.

"What we have here is a policy choice — President Ford in order to get voluntary agreement from the industry to manufacture cars with better gas mileage, has agreed to postpone emission standards. He's trading fuel savings for clean air," remarked Beal.

Beal maintains air oxidant levels have not and will not decrease in spite of catalytic converters. "Indications are that these control devices used to achieve new car standards are abused or ill-maintained, are removed or made inoperable, or are initially deficient in performance or durability."

The catalytic converter system neutralizes pollutants which pass through a stainless steel container the size of a quart bottle after they leave the combustion chamber. Here, hydrocarbons are converted into harmless carbon dioxide and water. Carbon monoxide is changed to carbon dioxide and the exhaust is expelled through a conventional muffler.

As standards eventually become stricter, auto makers will have to look toward a more efficient method of emission control, probably a changeover in engines, according to both car experts and EPA officials.

But auto makers have muttered they are not willing to abandon the catalytic converter

after spending so much money on its development.

Engine conversion is not a popular idea among the auto companies. Michael Davis, manager of technical and product information for Ford Motor Company headquartered in Dearborn, Mich. says, the TCS will have to get along without engine conversion. "The industry can't change over until the government establishes long term standards. It would take four years to produce a new engine and implement it and we would have to guarantee it would be a 'legal' engine for a long, long time to come.

"We'll take the most cost effective way to pollution control. Our customers won't buy the car if it is too expensive or complicated to maintain, and we're in a slump.

It was assumed during development of TCS that new, low emitting cars would gradually replace older, high polluting vehicles and result in lower emissions despite a predicted increase in the total number of cars. The number of cars in Connecticut increases an average of three per cent a year.

A major weakness of TCS is its dependence on inconsistent outside intervening variables. DEP goofed by planning on enforcement of standards and the effectiveness of catalytic converters while not including people who cannot afford to buy costly new car models during a recession.

People are attached to their autos in this country, finding them more comfortable and convenient than public transit, a mode of transportation not seen in this state in any amount.

And if gas prices do not become unbearable, people will continue to use their own cars.

Pass The Buck

But DEP, in a transfer of TCS responsibility termed by one employee as a "buck passing operation," has asked the State Department of Transportation (DOT) to facilitate a comprehensive system of mass transportation for the state aimed at getting residents to leave their cars in the driveway during working hours, the time when most pollution occurs.

Beal has said a comprehensive transit system is essential in alleviating air pollution in urban areas, but this is a long way off and bears enormous price tags.

Beal admits virtually all pollution control programs (water, air) will fail if people

continue to spread outward from urban centers. "Suburbs create a dependence on cars that cannot be overcome by mass transit," he says.

"There is no possible way resource supplies can continue to support this direction of growth — it has to be turned around and refocused on urban centers." Who will DEP find to take on that task?

Furthermore, Beal acknowledged "there is no way mass transit will work in many sections of Connecticut. We might as well favor development and road building and give up air pollution standards if there's no mass transit," Beal said.

A system labeling itself "comprehensive" will not necessarily be available to everyone; he said. "If everybody was within a quarter mile of public transit, it would cost a hundred zillion dollars."

"Our plan is relatively incomplete, but is the best we could come up with," Beal maintains.

The auto industry's tie with the economy cannot be blamed for the intrinsic weak points of TCS, but must be considered accountable for most of the plan's implementation difficulties.

It is clear that the economy is connected to the auto; the auto is connector of the suburbs and mass transit will have a hard time latching on to the structure of America's society, especially in this crisis period for the auto industry.

Auto makers complain Congress' standards go beyond what is necessary to protect health and are too stringent and expensive. One company claims there is no scientific evidence showing a threat to health from automotive emissions in the normal average air we breathe — not even in crowded cities.

Less Profit

Consumers have forced Detroit into settling for less profit on big cars since the energy crisis, in favor of compact vehicles thrifty on gas. Can they also persuade car designers to make an investment in the future of America's air and to stop stalling at the crossroads of pollution control despite the seemingly high cost?

Most probably not. Pollution control advocates are being told to sit in the back of the bus while the nation's economy rides up front with the busdriver, with the economically important auto industry right behind it.

The battle between the cost of technology to clean up the air and the quality of the air we breathe is now being won by the auto industry, but whether cars can forever block technology and the routes of future mass transportation is another issue to be settled, presumably when the country is back on a healthy, economic course.

Medical Costs Soar - - CHHC To The Rescue?

MAY 1, 1975—HARD TIMES—9

By JOHN E. HOUSTON

Each one of Connecticut's three million residents, as diverse as they are, have something in common. The governor, a beautician in Torrington, a machine operator in Hamden or a child in school or camp share the possibility of becoming sick or injured.

When a person faces a hospital stay the last thing they consider is the cost. But, the germ of inflation has infected and inflated the price of everything around us, including the price tag of health care. In some years the increases have outpaced those of many other services and commodities.

In Connecticut, hospital charges grew by double figures for several years prior to October, 1973. On October 1 of that year the Connecticut Commission On Hospitals and Health Care (CHHC) was created when the legislature passed Public Act 73-117.

The primary function of the CHHC is to review, approve, modify or deny budgets submitted by every hospital or other health care facility requested to do so. This marks the first time a state agency has held the power to contain costs the public pays for health care as reflected in charge structures.

The commission's effect on rate charges has been significant, according to John Doyle, former executive director. "Before the commission's creation, hospital charges were rising at a yearly average of about 14 per cent. Following review of the state's 36 acute care hospital's proposed 1974-75 budgets, increases were held to 8.3 per cent."

Hearings were held on each of the 22 budgets requesting increases greater than eight per cent. The submitted budgets proposed an aggregate revenue increase of \$36.2 million. Following the public hearings,

care institutions.) Because the CHHC was "getting off the ground" it chose not to request any of the facilities to submit budgets this year.

Doyle said the role of the commission is to work hand in hand with the hospitals in setting budgets. The CHHC has no say in the amount of money a hospital spends in a given area, such as capital improvements.

He described the problems a hospital encounters preparing a budget for submission. The hospitals must estimate their operating costs based on estimates of occupancy. "Most hospitals put this figure at 80 per cent of total beds," Doyle said.

"Now the charges of each hospital department must be gathered along with employee costs and what 'third parties' will pay," Doyle said.

"Third party" payments are those made by Medicare, Blue Cross, commercial insurance or various state agencies. According to Doyle, these account for paying 90 per cent of health care bills.

Another area of major concern to the CHHC is joint health planning and cooperative programs. By combining hospital services where practical, the commission hopes to eliminate unnecessary duplication of services and achieve more effective use of equipment and staff, which, in turn helps keep costs down. In Waterbury, cooperation between the city's two hospitals has resulted in the Regional Department of Pediatrics (RDP).

Under this program in-patient care is provided at Waterbury Hospital and ambulatory services at St. Mary's Hospital. "This effort was designed to increase the availability of the latest health care for the region's children," according to Laurence Meagher, St. Mary's director of development.

Before combining the two pediatric departments, they

relationship with St. Mary's.

"When the RDP started last July, a residency program was also approved by the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP). The program is staffed by 12 physicians who will serve a two-year residency in Waterbury. In addition, each will spend three months of each year at the Department of Pediatrics at the University of Connecticut Health Center." "In this way," Kreft continued, "the remainder of the pediatrics staff (nurses, orderlies, aides) will benefit from the resident physicians and they themselves will keep abreast of the latest knowledge."

According to Meagher both hospitals have been pursuing means to hold down consumer costs without waiting for the CHHC to hand down mandates.

medical bed. Their need for professional care is minimal compared to the medical bed patient. Again Kreft stressed the importance of keeping staff as "flexible" as possible.

Speaking to hospital administrators and others in the health care industry there is agreement that the element most responsible for soaring costs is labor.

"It takes people to care for people and they cost money," Kreft said. "The hospital negotiates with a number of different unions, the RN's have one, the LPN's another, maintenance has one. Each contract calls for various wages and benefits which are reflected in rate structures."

"The facility can't function without these people and their skills. And to have them we

merely a mechanism to create this atmosphere.

Meagher cited federal health programs and private health insurance for creating the need for hospital expansion.

"Medicare enabled people who previously could not afford hospital care the right to a bed." He labelled this program "a very strong factor in cost increases" to consumers.

"New beds had to be provided and wings built to house them. Staff had to be trained in the care of elderly patients. Expanded facilities must be equipped with the latest science has to offer in equipment. This entire process produces a chain reaction, right down to requiring more non-professional people for maintenance. Obviously, all of this required large sums of money."



One way of avoiding lengthy hospital stays and the expense of them is Pre-Admission Testing (PAT). Instead of the patient being admitted and then undergoing tests he is scheduled to come in for the tests and then released. In this way a person does not occupy a bed while awaiting test results. Meagher also pointed out the growing practice of ambulatory surgery.

Patients scheduled for an operation in the morning, undergo it, and are monitored while resting afterward and released that night because the operation does not warrant an extensive hospital stay. "This keeps beds available for those who actually need them and enables staff to concentrate on patients who require close attention."

She also referred to Waterbury Hospital's self-care unit for patients requiring extensive testing. Some patients must spend a night in the hospital following tests for observation but remain ambulatory. Such patients, by being placed where they can care for themselves, may administer their medication and bring their own meals to the hospital or obtain them.

Takes People

These people pay \$57 for a bed rather than \$94 a day for a

must pay them."

"Labor costs are 65 per cent of Waterbury Hospital's current \$20 million budget. Last year, the facility was in the red by \$130,000," and he fears this year the loss will "probably triple." Summing up the cost of labor he said, "personnel doesn't come cheap."

The number of employees at health centers statewide has risen with the specialization of care. During the last decade the average hospital staff increased one-third.

Respiratory therapy, treatment of the lungs and other respiratory organs, is one part of medical specialization. Unheard of 15 years ago, St. Mary's has between 15 and 20 of these therapists today each requiring training of up to two years. These technicians and the equipment they monitor are essential for today's health center. Meagher said 70 per cent of the funds for services like this derive from revenues.

Meagher, referring to the CHHC, said it is "somewhat negative to put clamps on (rates) although it is (being) fairly well done." He feels the purpose is to "create an atmosphere where hospitals are accountable for planning, hiring

and spending money." As he describes it, the commission is

Labor demands, contract stipulations and soaring supply prices face all industry in this inflationary era, but the "third party" payment dilemma is unique to the health field.

According to the Connecticut Hospital Association (CHA) the state owes hospitals over \$15 million. The Welfare Department is supposed to pay the medical expenses of those who cannot afford them. Most of the bills are over 60 days old and a CHA spokesman described the situation as a "disgrace to the state and a disservice to the entire health care industry."

Dr. Fred Hyde, CHA president, has been in touch with the Welfare Department which has promised to clear up the backlog by June 1. The holdup of payments has caused many problems for hospitals in the state.

The state blueprint for health care will hopefully mean the best possible care for consumers at the least cost. Right now the state's 635 health facilities are answerable to the agency regarding budgets and rate structures and most people in the industry accept it and its purpose.

'The role of the CHHC might be passive... but it seems to work'

the budget of each hospital was modified down.

Rate Hikes

Budget cuts saved the public \$4.2 million or 11.5 per cent. The "bottom line" reductions in each budget usually lessen proposed expansion of facilities, a key factor in rate hikes, Doyle indicated.

The commission has the right to review the budgets of some 324 facilities (acute care, chronic disease, psychiatric hospitals and long-term health

were not, in Meagher's words, "money makers." "We had approximately 30 beds (at St. Mary's) and Waterbury (Hospital) was not operating efficiently either. Now, with the division of services, each hospital has specialized its care and both in-patient and out-patient facilities are operating at productive levels."

At Waterbury Hospital, Beverly Kreft discussed the "elasticity" of professional staff and other benefits of the

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Land Squeeze Slowly Killing

By MICHAEL MAYKO

Five of Bridgeport's nine cemeteries have died. The four surviving cemeteries are in critical condition. Area cemetery superintendents have predicted that two will die within the next 20 years. A decade later, the remaining two will run out of space.

Inflation, the land crunch, religious tradition and the population explosion, all impending problems of the living, are now plaguing the lands of the dead: St. Michael's, Lakeview, Park and Mountain Grove cemeteries.

Founded in 1866, St. Michael's Cemetery is the city's only surviving Catholic burial ground. Because of Bridgeport's large Catholic population, it will be the first casualty.

More than 116,000 Catholics are buried in its 93 acres. Last year, 1,400 were interred there, leaving only one acre still unused.

Vernon Barone, manager of the Diocese of Bridgeport Cemeteries, estimates the one acre "could last for three years" depending on the rate of lot sales.

Although St. Michael's buries 1,300 graves per acre, it also conducts double-tier burials, like many other C.S. cemeteries, hoping to curb the land crunch and effects of the population explosion.

For a double-tier burial, a grave is dug deep enough so a casket may be placed on top another, usually for husband and wife. In the Bridgeport area, however, sandy soil prevents other cemeteries from digging more than two depths for fear of cave-ins.

According to Edward Pistey, superintendent of Lakeview Cemetery on Boston Avenue, the cemetery recorded "nearly 325 burials last year." Its density is 800 graves for each of its 60 acres, which is much less than St. Michael's.

"We have enough land space to last us 15 to 20 years," Pistey said. He reported, however, that all three of the city's non-sectarian cemeteries—Lakeview, Mountain Grove, and Park—are

beginning to feel the brunt of St. Michael's dwindling land space.

"I would say Catholics comprise roughly one-third of last year's total burials at Lakeview," he said.

Pistey has tried desperately to forestall the shadow of doom that is slowly shrinking his cemetery's land. For the past nine years, he has negotiated with the nearby General Electric Co. to purchase an adjoining 10-acre tract, where a run-down ball field is presently located.

"We've talked to them about the area a number of times," Pistey said. "G.E. said they had plans for it, but they haven't as yet done anything," he continued.

Unlike St. Michael's, Lakeview Cemetery can not maintain double-tier graves because of a fear of land cave-in.

gravel and sand," she said.

Mountain Grove Cemetery, established in 1849 with the aid of P.T. Barnum, is the largest of those remaining.

But Superintendent Robert Howells said 85 of the 125 acres have already been utilized. "There are 25 acres of undeveloped land, some of which can't be used as a result of needed roadways and the quality of some of the land." The superintendent could not estimate the amount of land that this would comprise. "We have about 35 years left, if everything goes well," he added.

Approximately 45,000 burials, including 354 last year, have already been conducted in Mountain Grove Cemetery. It presently holds 1,000 graves per acre, but the cemetery's older sections hold only 400 per acre.

Mountain Grove apparently has the brightest

The Catholic Church is becoming more and more permissive in the face of the land shortage. Burial in non-sectarian grounds is now permitted'

Uncultivated Ground

Mrs. William Ward, wife of the Park Cemetery superintendent who has assisted her husband for seven years with its management, reported it has land that will last "at least 30 years."

"We have a lot of space left—enough for 2,000 graves," she said. "We also have a lot of uncultivated ground as well."

Park Cemetery in the north end buries 300 caskets per acre and to date has developed 48 of its 78 acres. Two acres, however, are swamp land.

In the past two years, the cemetery has closed its "Potter's Field" where the city's indigents are buried. Earlier, it also closed its small Jewish cemetery because of lack of space, Mrs. Ward reported.

Only one portion of the cemetery can be used for double tier burials. "Our cemetery is mostly

future because one of the state's two crematoriums and the city's first mausoleum—a sort of high-rise apartment for caskets—were built there.

But these additions pose other problems, some of which can be traced to burial restrictions made by various religious denominations.

Rabbi S. Jerome Wallin of Congregation B'Nai Torah in Bridgeport reports that Judaism maintains many ceremonial restrictions. Cremation is denied except when required by law," he said. "Burial must be in an all-Jewish cemetery and we also require the burial of amputated limbs and blood-stained clothes."

Burial in a mausoleum is forbidden because of a restriction that a portion of the casket must be buried in the ground. Caskets are constructed of wood and the use of permanent burial vaults is only permitted when required by law, Rabbi Wallin said.

Bridgeport's four cemeteries have set their own regulations and require the use of burial vaults—fixtures in which the casket is placed. The vaults are usually constructed of steel, concrete, fiberglass or other permanent materials which prevent quick deterioration of the body and prevent the casket from caving-in from land pressure.

Of five Jewish cemeteries in the area, two are located in the Black Rock section of Fairfield. The cemeteries are owned and operated by the various synagogues and only Jews can be buried there, Rabbi Wallin explained. However, he does not expect his people to experience a shortage of cemetery space in the future.

Church Action

In contrast, dwindling burial space for Catholics has caused church leaders to take decisive action. The Rev. Alan Dietscher, director of liturgical procedures and a spokesman for the Diocese, reports that many age-old church restrictions regarding burials have been repealed.

"The Catholic church is becoming more and more permissive in the face of the land shortage," he said. "The faith now allows a priest to consecrate individual graves. This permits burial in non-sectarian grounds."

In 1964, Pope Paul VI removed restrictions on cremation as long as there is no anti-Christian motivation. Father Dietscher also said the church now allows double tier and mausoleum burials as well.

Since the recent Catholic church rulings, the city's three non-sectarian burial grounds have been recording yearly increases of Catholic burials. Unfortunately, these increases will be higher when St. Michael's Cemetery closes.

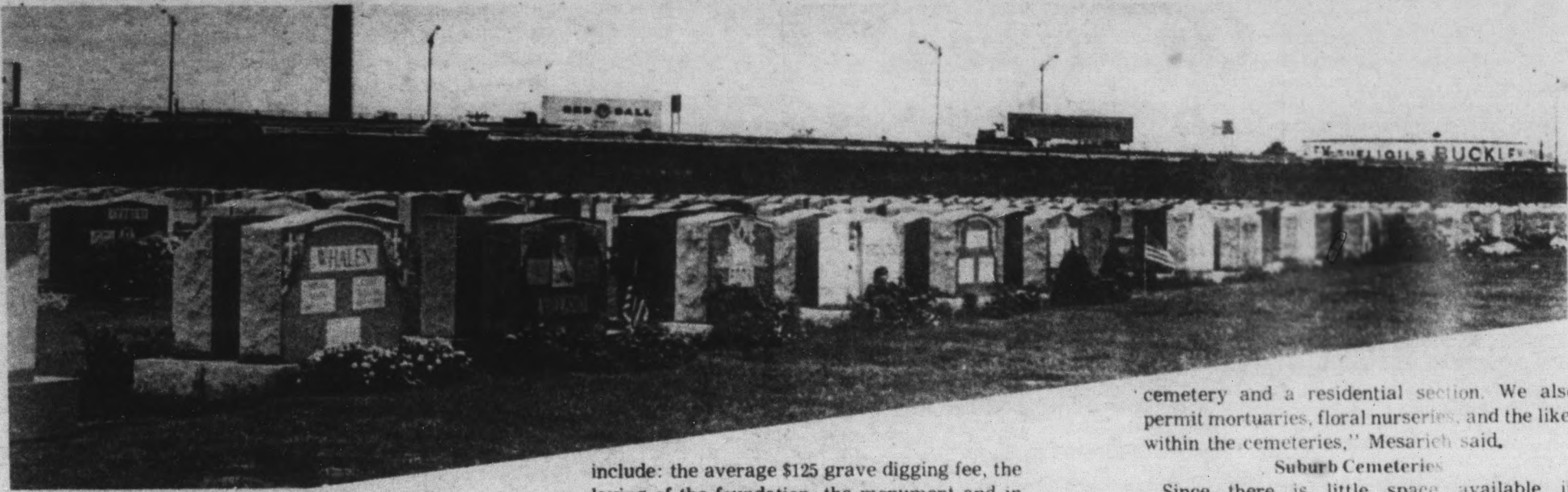
The Diocese of Bridgeport is working on plans to alleviate this burial strain. "At St. Michael's



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Bridgeport Area Cemeteries



we're presently reviewing our maps and studying the space allotments for pathways—areas which we may be able to utilize for in-ground burials," Barone said. "We believe there is some unnecessary thoroughfare space, but as of now, we can't estimate how much."

The Diocese recently purchased a 70-acre tract on the Trumbull-Newtown line. Forty acres are located in Newtown, the remaining 30 in Trumbull. Appropriately named Resurrection Cemetery, it has already recorded a few burials.

Barone reports, however, that these were special circumstances and this land is still not ready for public use because road and shrine construction, landscaping and dedication ceremonies are necessary before the cemetery is officially open. He predicted it may be ready by May 31.

Plot Costs

The land squeeze and inflation have resulted in other problems—monetary ones. All four superintendents report rising plot costs. Within the last decade, Lakeview, St. Michael's and Mountain Grove reported 75 percent, 60 percent, and 25 percent increases, respectively in plot costs.

Mrs. Ward claims plot costs have risen at Park, but she would only add, "It hasn't doubled yet."

The highest priced cemeteries are apparently those where least land is available.

All four cemeteries have set aside spaces to bury still-born babies at an average fee of \$15 to \$30, except St. Michael's where internment is free. Parents may bury the child in a family plot or a special baby section. However, burial in the family plot may result in an extra charge.

It costs \$600 for indigent and welfare burials. The state pays 90 percent of the price and the city 10 percent from a fund created through taxes set aside especially for these services. Park Cemetery once had a special section for indigents but closed it as space became tighter.

The four superintendents agree there has been an increase in the practice of purchasing a plot before death.

In this situation, families can select from the available space within a cemetery. Depending upon the cemetery, they are given between 90 days and two years to pay. However, the plot must be paid in full before burial will be made by any of the four cemeteries.

"If the land is not paid for within the time period, we could legally repossess it," Pistey said, adding that such practice has not yet been done in Lakeview Cemetery.

The logic of buying pre-paid plot space is that it is not subject to price change. It also allows land choice and places less of a burden on the family, Barone said.

The average plot costs range from a low of \$180 at Park to a high of \$275 at Lakeview. The costs are for single graves only, although most graves are purchased in pairs. These prices also do not

include: the average \$125 grave digging fee, the laying of the foundation, the monument and in some cases, perpetual care. More accurately, costs range from \$305 to \$405 for a single grave and \$610 to \$810 for a double.

Income Sources

The major sources of income of the city's non-sectarian cemeteries are drawn from land sales, installment fees, the laying of the foundation for memorials, perpetual care interests and donations.

Since Bridgeport's cemeteries are run by non-profit organizations, under state law they are also tax-free. An older portion of Park Cemetery which still collects annual perpetual care payments from the families of the deceased buried there, is the exception.

The association employs a superintendent and other caretakers, who are paid with monies from the perpetual care trust fund's interests.

Perpetual care fees are now included in the total grave costs and average between \$50 to \$150 depending on the cemetery, the plot size and grave location. The interests are used to pay for

cemetery and a residential section. We also permit mortuaries, floral nurseries, and the like, within the cemeteries," Mesarich said.

Suburb Cemeteries

Since there is little space available in Bridgeport for further cemetery expansion, the only logical move would be like that of St. Michael's—to the suburbs. However, suburbia does not want to sell land to tax-exempt organizations.

Apparently, crematoriums, urn or columbarian gardens, or mausoleums are the only choices left for Bridgeport's dying cemeteries.

For a mausoleum, state law requires that the cemetery be five-years-old and have five acres of land. Applications must be made to the State Health Department for approval. For crematoriums, a cemetery must be five-years old and have at least 20 acres of available land.

Mountain Grove is the only cemetery in the area which has a mausoleum and crematorium. No other area cemetery foresees any future plans for their construction.

Mountain Grove's mausoleum is a modern granite 60 by 80 foot complex and economically utilizes space. It has an initial capacity of 624 crypts and an ultimate capacity of 2,500.

'Cemeteries are often involved in a land bidding war with housing and shopping center developers. Cities favor the latter since cemeteries are tax-exempt'

vandalism costs and workers' wage increases (which unionization has caused to rise rapidly). The monies are also used to pay for cemetery repair and maintenance.

Catholic and Jewish cemeteries usually receive additional funds from their church or synagogue.

Although there are no laws which specifically apply to the itemization of funeral costs or burial fees, complaints of questionable actions on the part of cemeteries of funeral directors come under the General Fraud law.

The law is contained in the Unfair Trade Practice Act which prohibits unfair or deceptive acts or practices. This includes false advertising, misrepresentation of cost, and services received or performed.

Several sources said cemeteries in search of land are often involved in a bidding war with housing or shopping center developers. Most cities favor the latter because shopping center developers are required to pay taxes while cemeteries are not.

According to Joseph Mesarich, chairman of the Bridgeport Planning and Zoning commission, the city's zoning regulations for cemeteries are stringent.

"We permit cemeteries to be zoned in those areas designated as light industrial zones (small manufacturing plants) or in the number I or number II business zones—which are comprised of offices and retailers," he said.

"There is no stand and regulation in the city for cemetery size or amount of space between a

Howells said presently only 416 spaces have been filled since the mausoleum was built in 1964, but there is space for an additional 2,100 crypts.

"It's only four-years-old and at the current selling rate it has a good 15 to 20 years left," he said. The superintendent added that as long as ground space is available he foresees no rise in mausoleum burials. He also pointed out that costs of mausoleum burials are usually double that of in-ground burials.

This year, Mountain Grove Cemetery added a five per cent increase in cremations, Howells reports. Pistey of Lakeview Cemetery predicted that the number of cremations would equal that of in-ground burials in the near future.

Although its present cost averages \$85, the Mountain Grove Superintendent expects rising fuel prices to also raise the price of cremations.

With the ability to perform 3,000 cremations per year and last year's death rate of 2,084, Mountain Grove Cemetery may one day be the city's final burial haven after the other three deplete their in-ground space.

But the four area superintendents agree, many people still cannot accept cremation as a proper means of burial.

"There seems to be a stigma attached to it," Howells maintained, "even though it is more healthful."

It seems that people's attitudes will have to change, one day.

6810

Euthanasia: Murder Or Mercy?

By DANIEL J. RODRICKS

Mr. Foster knew it was going to happen for a long time.

When the end came, he puffed hard on his cigarette and walked silently down the hospital hallway. It was fluorescent and antiseptic inside and, after he telephoned the kids, Foster stepped into the Boston night.

"I don't know," he said, "I almost wish it had happened long ago."

It was the death of his 55-year-old wife that had most frustrated him since he knew for two years it was "just a matter of time," time that seemed endless and painful.

At the funeral, when they were filing out of church, friends and relatives told Foster's family that it "was all for the best" since doctors had learned 25 months earlier there would be no cure for the cancer which had taken its toll on his wife's frail body.

When it was all over and the condolences had been handed out, he told one of his friends: "The only thing I regret is that I wish she didn't have to suffer for so long. I wish it had come much sooner."

For people like Foster and their families formal solutions are being considered to terminate those long ordeals seriously ill or injured patients go through to stay alive in an age of advancing medical technology. Doctors, lawyers, nurses and some theologians admit that today the drive to keep terminals alive through extreme measures is often unnecessary and prolongs a patient's or family's discomfort.

"I've seen a lot of nonsense," a surgeon intimidated recently, "people, who have lived a long life, kept breathing for no apparent reason...and the pain, the senseless pain."

But that tough life-or-death question which comes up in the daily practice of physicians has a lot of loose ends under its present decision-making system. At the same time, others say the decision to end life belongs to no one, including doctors or next of kin. Still, some persons hold to the fears of being tied down for years in the impressive machinery of expensive and intensive hospital care.

Intravenous Networks

That fear of tubes and oxygen tents and intravenous networks has grown sizably during the last few years as indicated by figures obtained from the Euthanasia Education Council of New York.

According to Mrs. Gay Ingredsen, the Council's assistant director, more than 350,000 "Living Wills" have been distributed across America by churches and doctors. The Council has provided "good death" kits to schools where the subject is taught and Mrs. Ingredsen says she is more than glad to assist. "How many wills shall I send you...a dozen, two dozen?" she says.

In Connecticut the state medical society has a form of its own available to anyone considering the potentiality of a long death. The Massachusetts Medical Society has taken no action or official position on the issue.

While the Living Will has no legal bearing, there are movements in several states, including New York, W. Virginia, Montana and Hawaii, to enact legislation that would allow persons to authorize doctors to terminate life if the patient "can

no longer take part in decisions for my own future."

In Florida, for instance, a Miami general practitioner, Dr. Walter W. Sackett, has been petitioning the legislature to adopt a "Death With Dignity" bill making requests not to be kept alive through heroic measures legal for any person over 21 years of age.

Dr. Sackett, who claims to have let hundreds of his patients die by cutting off treatments, says a number of doctors are pushing for his bill because of the recent experience of a northern colleague who was charged with murder in connection with the death of a 59-year-old cancer

that knows when he can't do anymore, he's mature enough to make a good medical assessment of a case and decide to either tell the patient or his family that there's just no way to keep him alive."

Dr. Montemarano said he was glad young doctors are being trained to meet death, handle it and understand the inescapability of it. But many of the problems with passive euthanasia as it is practiced in hospital wards and on the operating table remain with the vulnerability of some physicians.

"In the county medical centers, like Nassau, you have a lot of young doctors—residents and interns—who just don't want to admit defeat. They're under a lot of pressure to keep their patients alive and they get down if he dies."

More Frank

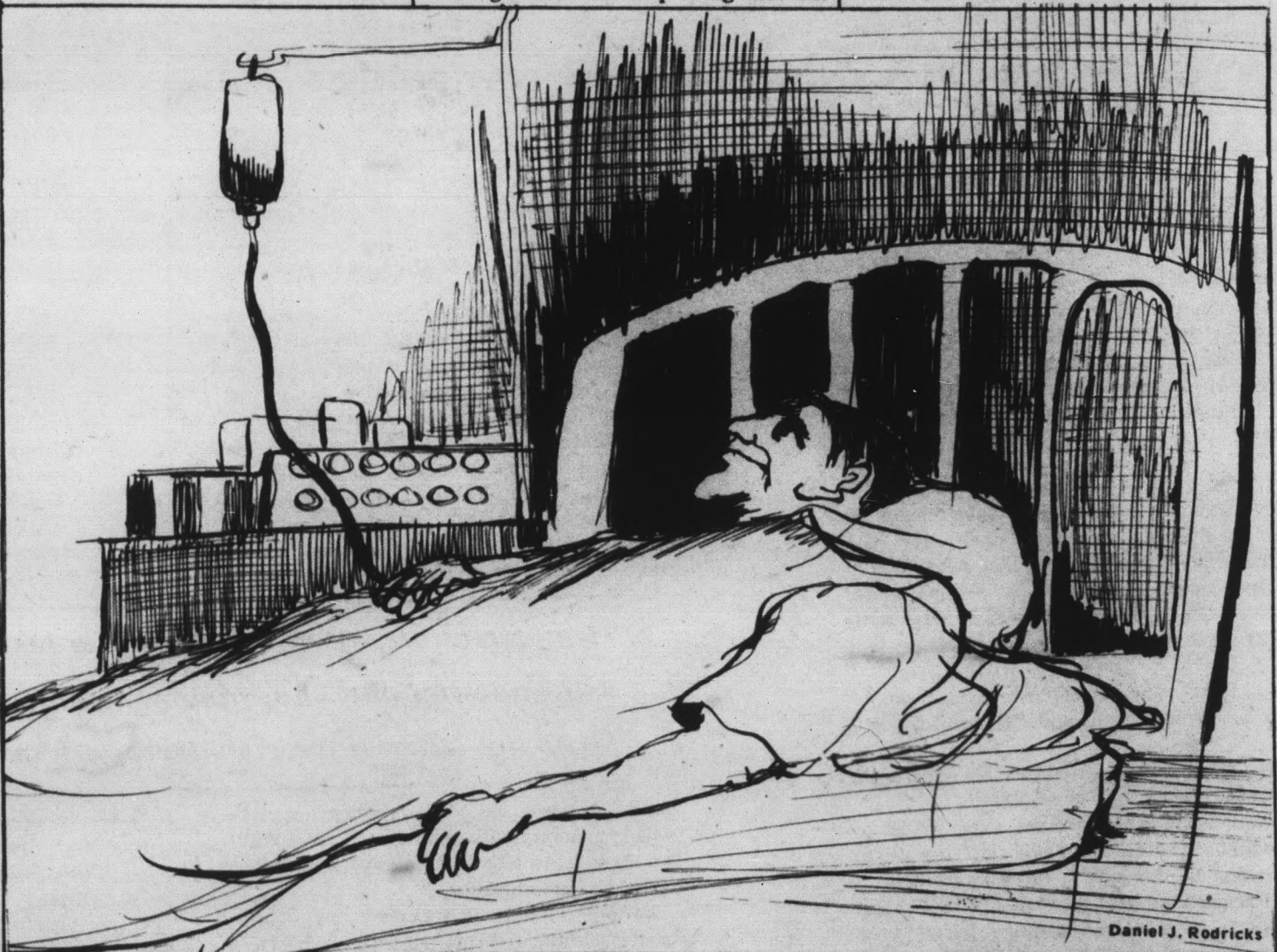
"Death like sex, was a subject no one wanted to talk too much about, but doctors and civilians are coming to realize the inevitability of it all. They're being more frank about it. Maybe the situation I had on Long Island will help bring that out

tion of euthanasia, the "good death," serious doubts still remain.

Opponents, including the Roman Catholic Church, have questioned whether death is as simple as euthanasia proponents claim or that it is constitutionally right for a person to decide when he wants to die if he realizes there is no other choice.

Last January, Terence Cardinal Cooke of New York restated his opposition to euthanasia legislation, saying: "Deliberate abortion at one end of the life spectrum and deliberate euthanasia at the other are fundamental moral evils to be opposed in every instance." The Boston Archdiocese has stated that it opposes the direct ending of life to hasten the end to extravagant medical treatment.

"I'm not sure the good death can be anticipated and handled as easily as some people claim," the Rev. Thomas Driscoll of a Connecticut archdiocese said. "There should be no legalization of euthanasia because that would give a doctor the rationale to end life where he could have



Daniel J. Rodricks

patient.

Dr. Vincent J. Montemarano, formerly of Long Island and chief resident of Nassau County Medical Center, was accused in January, 1973, of murdering Eugene Bauer, of New York by injecting a lethal dose of potassium chloride in the patient's veins.

Bauer had been given two days to live just prior to his death, according to medical records. Following a lengthy trial during which the state failed to come up with evidence based on an autopsy, Dr. Montemarano was acquitted. Since then, he has left New York and set up practice in Rice Lake, Wisconsin where, he says, few people make an issue of his past.

"After it (the trial) was all over I had time to think about the accusations I had to face," Dr. Montemarano said in a telephone interview. "Doctors today need help in making this touchy decision. I don't know if legislation can do that. But they should have some way of stopping the heroics of their own emotions, the unwillingness to admit defeat."

"I'm sure now, on reflection, that a lot of the decision-making depends on the maturity of the doctor. A mature doctor is one

more."

At 34, Dr. Montemarano has few reservations about speaking out on a subject which, he said, has had a great effect on his thinking as a life-saving physician.

Meanwhile, Florida's Dr. Sackett continues his battle at the state house in Tallahassee. Reflecting on the eight-year history of his "Death With Dignity" bill, the Democratic legislator claims the support of the elderly and writes off his opposition as generally clergymen and mental health officials.

"I'm 69 years old," Dr. Sackett explained recently. "When I came up through the ranks it was a different time that the young doctors aren't really cognizant of today. Back then, 65 percent of old age death was attributed to pneumonia—it was known as the old man's friend. In those days there were two options—either you were a contributing member to society or you died. There were none of these devices to keep people, people we know are going to die, alive for long periods of time."

Though there has been an upsurge in interest with death and several organizations have advocated the formal regula-

taken normal means to preserve it. I guess you could get into a rather hairy situation where you have just a vegetable or whatever, in a state of nothingness. It would take a lot of justification to keep that person alive or allow him to die.

Church Dictates

"In a way," the young priest continued, "it's a lot like the abortion issue. And the church dictates that it is next to impossible to determine where life begins and ends. Euthanasia can also be seen as an easy way out for a lot of people. You know, the old escape—let's send mommy and daddy to heaven."

"We just can't go around taking people's lives under the guise of death with dignity," he added.

A spokesman for the Boston Archdiocese said there should be some theological provision to allow the suspension of life-saving devices by doctors if a case becomes extreme. But, he added, direct killing is not the answer.

Recent polls have shown that physicians do practice a passive form of euthanasia by "pulling the plug" and allowing the dying patient "to go" with a certain degree of peace and humility.

6890

M.I.T.'s Iranian Affair

While the issue of housing Iranian military personnel here on campus has subsided to a dull laugh, a bit of hell is breaking loose at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. No, we are not the only school in the East having problems with the military industrial complex.

The M.I.T. controversy is a little different than ours, however. It seems that the Shah's government set up a program last year to train nuclear engineers, a program that would place 54 graduate students in the M.I.T. engineering college.

That's fine, except that students on the Cambridge campus objected to the deal—a \$1.4 million deal overall—and claimed it would lead to the proliferation of nuclear weapons. They also charged the Shah of Iran with being a dictator and, earlier this week, filed a formal complaint with the M.I.T. administration.

Surprisingly, however, the faculty, at one of three meetings called over the issue, voted down the students' objections to the program by a 2 to 1 margin. The faculty's only worry was that the specially funded program could jeopardize some of the Institute's academic standings in the engineering community. Most teachers, however, grinned at the chance to enroll more students—especially those from an increasingly wealthy oil nation—in the college of engineering.

What was overlooked in the M.I.T. controversy was that the students—stodgily opposed to the plan—held a referendum last week which saw 1,001 of them vote against the program while another 214 voted in favor of it. Carrying their protest a step further, several students then staged a sit-in at the nuclear engineering department.

So now, the issue is unresolved. It has been left hanging at M.I.T. just like it was left hanging here. It should be noted that Prof. Kent Hansen, chairman of the nuclear engineering department, told *The New York Times* that the Iranian program was layed out last summer when the Shah government announced plans to send 280 students abroad this fall to study nuclear engineering.

As a result, both the M.I.T. administration and engineering department were able to plan well in advance for the arrival of students who are also going to places like Harvard and Columbia. "What's the big deal?" Every administration

wants to know when students object to their college being welded into the international political and military spectrum.

And a program to train Iranian students certainly has political and military overtones. The Persian Gulf, whose waters buff the Iranian shores, has become one of the most volatile areas of the world and many mid-East observers are pointing to it as a possible "theatre for destruction" sometime in the not so distant future if current American policies there do not change.

This is beside the point, however.

Given that M.I.T. is having its financial problems and may have wanted to make a few extra petrodollars through the nuclear training deal with Iran, it at least had the integrity to offer their facilities to "students." There are few helicopter bases near M.I.T. and the Charles River is hardly the place for naval personnel to practice their tactical maneuvers. Thus, M.I.T. has opened itself up to "students." That, to me, is honorable, despite what the present M.I.T. students may construe to be "political and military overtones."

But, look what we have had here at Bridgeport—Sikorsky Aircraft's offer of \$136,000. And the Administration tells us that even that deal isn't real—yet. One wonders if the Sikorsky deal was called off or if all the President's men are chatting with United Aircraft officials about the proposition at Friday cocktail hours. One wonders about the coming summer when several dorms close and our student government shuts down. The Iranian issue is not dead. It just may be a dormant offer the Administration can't refuse.

(Dan Rodricks is a member of The Scribe staff)

Burning Lines

By

Dan Rodricks



Homegoing Queen

It's the last issue of *The Scribe* which will bear my name as edition editor, and the Housatonic River will still run the same way tomorrow. The huge smokestack which stretches

into the sky and overlooks industrial Bridgeport will not fall down. Route 95 will not collapse into the city. In short, the world will commence as usual, not realizing or caring that a slightly deranged, and semi-serious editor is bidding farewell to the campus newspaper scene.

I thought my primary job here was to inform and comment upon important, relevant news and issues of the day. As with any job, however, ideological aspects of the job often didn't mesh with reality. So true with this newspaper, where perhaps I was not energetic enough in making vitriolic attacks upon parties that shortchanged the most important members of this campus: students.

But occasionally, I tried.

There are still imperative issues facing students here which will loom over the campus next year like an incesant hangover. What the cure for this complex hangover will be, I can leave to the prophesizers. However, the paramount, nagging problems are:

—That monsrous, grinning, operation defecit. Even though the University's books were barely balanced this year, it's a whole new ballgame next year. Services, teachers and programs continue to be cut in efforts to keep the University alive. Whether it will be alive after all the cutting is over, is open to conjecture.

—Students and faculty still do not have forceful input into the system. Example: History Department Chairman Alfred Gerteiny had to read *The Scribe* to learn that his department may be moved out of Bates Hall due to possible training of Iranian naval students here. No one from the Administration made any attempt to discuss the situation with him. Student Council has gradually become castrated in attempts to secure the Administration into bargaining position.

—The ultimate protest and input to a self-serving Administration, albeit a drastic one, is transferring to another institution. When you hit anyone in the money pouch, you've really busted balls. I will be one of those transferring for this and other reasons.

The other reasons for my leaving Bridgeport, are highly personal. I came to the school riding a white horse, and I leave riding a dog with a hernia. I want to get into an intellectual atmosphere again, meet new people, explore new ideas, take in a new climate and atmosphere. Sadly, I'll be leaving behind some interesting people, and memories of insanity (such as Homecoming night) and general mirthmaking. It will never be recaptured, and is branded into my psyche forever.

My only regret (watch it, the kid's gettin' misty) is that I didn't explore enough of the moral issues in this ball of madness we call earth and that restrictive jockstrap we call society. In a land where women, dissidents, and those who dare to be different are generally outcasts, there is much work to be done.

This is one man who never fit into the nine to five job-screw-only-your-wife-act-within-confines area. Sadly, I never expounded at all on my feelings of American society in this newspaper. But the changes will come.

I'll probably cruise the concrete canyons of New York City. Jack Daniels in hand, unkempt character intact...searching...for what? I may wind up on the Bowery. Broadway, or behind a huge desk. Wherever I'll be, I hope to see you there...laughing.

Forum

By

Jim Colasurdo

A Center For Culture

One would be hard pressed to find a University more ideally located in the heart of theatrical activity than this one.

A short distance from the major theatres of New York, 20 minutes away from New Haven's renowned Long Wharf Theatre, nestled in the center of culturally rich Fairfield County, with a lavish 900-seat theatre at its disposal, this University is in an enviable position in regards to the arts.

Yet, from all outward appearances, one would get the impression that the University is located in the tundra of Alaska, rather than in one of the major cultural centers of the East coast. For the fact remains that the University has not taken advantage of the many opportunities so readily accessible to it. Beyond the four-play-a-year program of the Department of Theatre and Cinema, professional theatre on campus is sadly lacking. This constitutes a gross neglect of the many theatrical opportunities available to the University.

A glance at theatrical activity on other campuses effectively illustrates this point. The University of Connecticut, while located in the isolated town of Storrs, sponsors an inventive theatrical program. The rock musical *Godspell* was recently presented there, as well as the New Phoenix Repertory Theatre. At Princeton University, Michael Kahn, Artistic Director of the American Shakespeare Theatre in Stratford, has recently staged critically acclaimed presentations of *Romeo and Juliet* and Brecht's *Mother Courage and Her Children*.

The University of Pennsylvania has sponsored an even more ambitious program. For the

past two years, theatrical producer Joseph Papp has previewed his productions on the Pennsylvania campus before presenting them at his New York Shakespeare Festival at Lincoln Center. Thus, UPenn students were able to see such works as *In the Boom Boom Room* and *A Doll's House* starring Liv Ullman.

Where does this University stand in respect to the renewed interest in theatre on the part of college students? At a time when colleges throughout the country are bringing professional theatre to students, students at this University are forced to journey to New York to attend theatrical performances. Meanwhile, Mertens Theatre remains dark for disturbingly lengthy stretches of time.

While University students scramble for tickets to such shows as *Pippin* and *Godspell*, touring companies of these shows are playing one and two night stands at colleges throughout the East. Consideration should be given to booking presentations such as those on campus, and taking full advantage of the cultural opportunities available to a University of this size. Only then can the University claim to be utilizing the advantages of its location to the fullest.

(Tom Killen is Culture Editor of *The Scribe*)

The Arts

By

Tom Killen

6819

6812

Conn. Legislature Rejects Aid Bill

By DAN TEPPER
Scribe Staff

The University is raising its prices but students won't get much help from financial aid. The Connecticut Legislature's Committee on Education has rejected a bill to increase funding for a state financial aid program for students going to private colleges in Connecticut.

University President Leland Miles said, shortly after announcing the tuition hike, that he had been discussing with

some members of the state legislature the development of a bill to increase financial aid. He later announced on April 15 before faculty and department chairman, that he had asked Gov. Ella T. Grasso for an increase in financial aid funding but had been turned down.

The Education Committee rejected the bill citing the state's financial problems and the seeking of \$1.5 million for a scholarship program as reasons. In addition to this, Gov.

Grasso had recommended in her proposed budget that the funding remain at its present \$3 million level.

This University, along with Sacred Heart and Fairfield universities, presently receive more than one-third of the \$3 million in state funds. Representatives of the three schools, along with spokesmen for higher education in private colleges, argued before the Education Committee that the additional \$1.5 million is needed

to aid students who will be entering the schools this September.

The State Commission on Higher Education (CHE), is backing the three schools in a request to raise the funding level. A spokesman for CHE said the three schools would benefit from a raise to \$4.5 million because it is based on the number of state residents enrolled at each private college in Connecticut. The spokesman said the commission expects to

press its fight for the funds before the legislature's Appropriations Committee, even though the Education Committee rejected the bill.

It is estimated that the University of Bridgeport is currently receiving \$483,822 in financial aid. Sacred Heart is receiving \$288,480 and Fairfield University is receiving \$238,903.

Four students on the financial aid program here were asked their reaction to the bills rejection. Each responded that if they do not receive financial aid or an amount of financial aid equal to the raise in prices, they would not be able to continue their education at the University.

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• These Budget Fares apply to flights leaving between June 1 and August 31. After that, the fares are even lower.

If you leave on a Friday or Saturday, or return on a Saturday or Sunday, add \$15 each way to the fare.

For fares to other European cities or from other U.S. cities, contact your travel agent.



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Pot Law Controversy Continues In State

By JERRY PENACOLI
Scribe Staff

The controversial issue over the possession and sale of marijuana has been plaguing members of the Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association of Connecticut, Inc., according to association members.

A complete mobilization of members is being organized to oppose the latest bill from the General Assembly's judiciary committee.

The bill calls for less stringent enforcement of existing rules governing marijuana users and sellers.

Direct contact with Gov. Ella T. Grasso and all state legislators will be made in a direct effort to block House Bill 1151, according to Edward C. Liska, member of the association and a former member of the Governor's Drug Advisory Council.

Liska, a Bridgeport druggist, spoke for all the members when saying that to decriminalize the possession of even a small quantity of marijuana would spark the fire of legalization of "pot" smoking and its general use in the "near future."

He cited the lowering of the legal drinking age to 18 as a preview to what might happen if marijuana laws were relaxed. There has been an alarming rise in the abuse of alcohol by young people in Connecticut, he added.

Liska pointed out that the laws should not be changed just because an estimated 20 million people are believed to be using marijuana. He said the association believes an increase in crime doesn't mean a need for lessened crime laws.

One segment of the bill makes it possible to pay a fine

continued on page 11

06814

Rennell Three Leads In Dorm Damages

A lone student, slightly inebriated, staggers his way down the long corridor in Breul-Rennell.

It has been a rough day for this particular student...he and his roommate aren't getting along, and his grades have been below par. He glances around and sees he is alone in this long hallway of cement and asbestos ceiling tiles.

Suddenly, inexplicitly, he leaps into the air, clenched fist upward. Fist meets asbestos ceiling tile, and THWOCK: Down it rains, onto the student's head and onto the floor.

Again, another ceiling tile has been senselessly destroyed. The question pondered by non-violent students, and the very perpetrators themselves, is: Why?

Larry Moneta, hall director of Breul-Rennell, believes he has the answers to rampant residence hall damage which has occurred this year. Moneta should. Breul-Rennell easily leads all other halls on campus in damage figures, with Rennell 3, the amazing standout.

"I believe damage is caused by a combination of frustration and alcohol abuse in particular students," the psychology major theorized.

"The story of Breul-Rennell damage this year is the manifestation of drug and particularly alcohol abuse," he continued.

The damage situation on the floor is quite unique. "Rennell Three not only has twice as much damage as any other floor," Moneta said, "but leads entire dorms on campus as far as damage is concerned."

According to Moneta, furniture has repeatedly been thrown out of the Rennell Three lounge windows. One night, a table was thrown out. Two bathroom mirrors have been broken, extensive tile damage has occurred, and the lounge windows were all broken during one violent spree.

Two weeks ago, a floor flood resulted from the deliberate clogging of bathroom drains. Numerous fluorescent lights have been broken throughout the year as well, Moneta reported.

"I think those involved in the damages should be prepared to accept the consequences for their actions. However, I also feel that the Residence Hall Association should view student frustrations as a cause of damage, not a result," Moneta



said.

He outlined the complicated procedures he and other dorm officials must go through, simply to report one broken window.

Usually when window damage occurs, the R.A. of the particular floor notifies Moneta. As most damage usually occurs late at night or early in the morning, Moneta is usually roused from his sleep.

He then notifies campus security, which in turn must notify an emergency maintenance man to clean up the glass.

The emergency man only sweeps up the glass and boards up the broken window. Moneta pointed out that men working at late hours usually are working on minimum overtime fees, which add to the University's fiscal woes.

The morning after a window is broken, maintenance is notified, and the receptionist of the dorm must make out a work report on the damages, including the ordering of the specified glass.

"All these people are involved, and this is only one broken window," Moneta said.

Moneta doesn't blame R.A.'s for the widespread damage in Breul-Rennell this year. He feels the use of the easily-breakable asbestos tiles for ceilings, in Breul-Rennell "is one of the most ridiculous and absurd things I've ever seen."

The Breul-Rennell damage situation, as troublesome as it has been this year, is not an impossible problem, according to Moneta. Although he is leaving his post as hall director after this year, he made several recommendations which he felt would alleviate much student

frustration, and make Breul-Rennell, a more livable place.

"Initially, I'd take out the asbestos ceiling tiles and put in a hard ceiling," he suggested. He also has a plan, which he has submitted to RHA, for breaking up the unusually long corridors in Breul-Rennell.

His plan involves converting the middle of the corridors into a lounge area. Currently, lounges are located off to the far

side of the corridors.

"All RHA would have to do," Moneta said, "would be to erect partitions in the middle of the corridor, and convert the present lounges into extra rooms. This way the long monotonous hallway is effectively divided, and the lounge becomes a true center of the floor."

The hall director noted that this move "would be of little cost and effort to the school."

Moneta has also advanced a plan for developing a suite-room situation. As enrollment figures have indicated, Breul-Rennell will experience a drop in inhabitants next year.

By removing one out of every three room doors in the structure, and by knocking out dividing partitions between rooms, four students may share three rooms, with the space in the middle used as a small lounge.

"Again, this is a relatively easy move to accomplish, it lowers the occupancy figure, and makes the dorm a nicer place," he said.

Moneta made this particular suggestion one year ago and as of yet, has received no word on it.

Moneta views the future of Breul-Rennell as one which could change for the better, "if students and hall officials work together for change."

"If we can possibly have classrooms in the dorms, turn the basements into dining areas, make the training of residence hall instructors more productive, perhaps damage figures will drop. Dorm life should be viewed as part of the educational process. When it isn't, then students are cheated," he said.

Below are official damage figures for Breul-Rennell up to this time. The damages listed under individual floors are those which occurred on the floor only. Damages to lounges on the floor, the lobby, and the outside of the building, are enumerated under the Public Area section.

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(entire dorm) \$993.26.

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BREUL TWO - \$112.10
BREUL THREE - \$349.47
BREUL FOUR - \$58.30
BREUL FOUR - \$58.30
RENNELL ONE - \$125.35
RENNELL TWO - \$55.70
RENNELL THREE - \$777.37



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6814

Performance

Maria Muldaur, Tom Rush

April 26, 1975

Fairfield University Gym

By Gene Kalbacher

After laboring in virtual obscurity for nearly a decade (from 1964-1972 singing with the Even Dozen Jug Band, the Jim Kweskin Jug Band, and then with erstwhile husband Geoff) before scaling a modest pop pinnacle with the successes of a Top 40 smash ("Midnight at the Oasis") and the subsequent release of two successful solo albums, one could hardly fault Maria Muldaur for wanting her piece of cake and for eating it too. One suspected Maria would cash in on her long-awaited acclaim and attack her mass market by the jugular. But...

If last Saturday's concert at the Fairfield University gym is any indication, she is either unsettled or uneasy in her role as a band leader, or overly willing to share the spotlight with the back-up band she so proudly professed love for.

Granted, her choice of band members, like her choice of song material and her rare ability to enrapture an audience with music derivative of many diverse roots and strains, is beyond reproach. But why when she had the three-quarter capacity crowd eating from her open hand like docile park birds after her opening numbers, did she relinquish the center stage?

Tom Rush's rousing opening set left the crowd primed and cocked for Maria's grand entree. But no sooner had she won them over with her full-bodied vocals and stage gyrations on the early numbers than she backed off. The result was a lopsided performance—strong at the beginning, strong at the end, but insipid and at times lethargic in-between. The audience had paid to see Maria, but was subjected, instead, to an overdose of stage colloquy and solos by presumed back-up musicians.

Folksinging accompanist Ellen Kearney blurted out a droll and listless rendition of "My Little Top" in her one-octave-below-Joni Mitchell-voice that went absolutely nowhere. Ms. Kearney, the only weak link in a supremely tight musical chain, looked to Maria for both cues and confidence all evening.

A talking-blues acoustic piano solo by Mike Finnigan (a Dave Mason band regular) kept the crowd at bay until it lapsed into a watery harp duet with David Wilcox's Robert Johnson-sounding acoustic slide guitar.

Wilcox alternated between acoustic, Stratocaster, and mandolin during the show, treating the Fairfield folks to a plethora of

sounds ranging from dollops of Hawaiian guitar drones to hints of Duane Eddy, Chuck Berry and David Lindley (the lattermost of Jackson Browne repute). Wilcox's lead interchanges with the extraordinary pizzicato jazz pluckings of Amos Garrett's Gibbons guitar proved the high-point of the night.

Drummer Earl Palmer, a roots of rock and roll percussionist who has backed Little Richard, Sam Cooke and Frank Sinatra (and who in Maria's words is "The Best"), was dispassionately brilliant. Bassist Bill Dickinson was no slough either, although seated in the back stage right he was scarcely visible.

Maria, for her part in the variety show, was exquisite. Although her repertoire for the evening included neither "Don't You Feel My Leg," nor "It Ain't the Meat It's the Motion," she still managed to prod and bop, pump and frump, and stir it up in the audience. And even if one didn't see her as particularly sexy or sumptuous, one had to admit she was funky.

It wasn't the way her hips undulated in a sultry Shangri-La below crotchtight blue bells, it was her way of latching onto a lyric and riding the crest of its emotion that endeared her to the crowd. "Midnight," a lonely oil man's love affair with his camel, was especially crowd-pleasing.

Clutching with both hands the upper torso of the mike stand, Maria doing blues seemed more the poor orphan girl shaking her tambourine and serenading passers-by in front of a Salvation Army Center on Bleeker St., pleading, almost begging for affection...On "My Tennessee Mountain Home" by Dolly Parton ("one of the most incredible singers and songwriters I've ever heard," she said, by way of introduction), Maria, now a little girl lost on the prairie, pulls long and lachrymose wails from her fiddle as the crowd's singing acts as super ego to the scenario...The tempo changes on Dan Hicks' "Walking One and Only" to a reebop a reevop swing feeling and Maria's stage persona is closely akin to the giddy, greasy, bounding to the beat stray cat teenybopper she was back in junior high.

Maria Muldaur surely convinced those at Fairfield that she's a woman. What she didn't convince anyone of is her full-fledged up-front star status. Maybe that's the way she wants it.



MARIA MULDAUR.

(the arts)

Arlo Guthrie Here Sunday

Noted folk singer Arlo Guthrie will appear at the Harvey Hubbell gym Sunday at 8 p.m. as the featured attraction of Spring Weekend, 1975.

In keeping with plans to present a diversity of popular musical styles, Concert Committee Chairman Gary Adams has booked a famous American folk singer to round out the year's concert slate.

Tickets for the blanket concert are priced at \$2.50 for full-time students, \$4 for part-time students and faculty and \$5 for the general public. They are available at the Student Center desk from 12 to 4 p.m. and from 6 to 7:30 p.m. through Friday.

Arlo Guthrie, who has been singing all his life, began singing professionally in 1966. The next year he appeared at several major clubs and embarked on a month-long major concert tour of Japan with Judy Collins, after which he recorded his first album which included the underground hit, "Alice's Restaurant."

Guthrie's performance of "Alice's Restaurant" was one of the major highlights of the Newport Folk Festival in 1967. Because of the tremendous acceptance he and the song received, he was invited to sing at the Festival's closing concert Sunday evening, a special honor.

Guthrie made his motion picture debut in Alice's Restaurant in August, 1969. He also appeared in the film, WOODSTOCK.

His albums for Reprise Records are Alice's Restaurant, Arlo, Running Down the Road and Washington County. His newest release, Together in Concert, (Warner Brothers) features a live performance recording with Pete Seeger.

Guthrie's guest shots on popular television include the Johnny Carson Show, Dick Cavett, David Frost, The Today Show, and The Great American Dream Machine.



Students manning the phones at recent phonothon fund-raiser last week. The goal for this semester's phonothon effort is to raise \$75,000 to aid the University. Interested volunteers should call Mark A. Fries, 576-4515. The fund-raiser runs until May 8.

06813

6875

Graduate Council Serves Campus

A Graduate Council has been formed by Dr. James Hamilton to maintain and improve the quality of graduate studies at the University.

The graduate council is an elected advisory body of graduate faculty members, chaired by the director of graduate studies that makes recommendations to the vice-president of academic affairs regarding matters of general policy related to graduate studies," according to a letter from Hamilton to President Miles.

Qualifications of departments to offer graduate degree programs, responsibilities of graduate assistants, admission procedures and exit criteria of Master's degree and sixth-year professional diploma candidates, are the recommendations under study.

Sixth-year professional diplomas are received by those who earned 30 credit hours of post-Master's degree studies.

The council, which meets every first and third Thursday of each month has made a uniform graduate bulletin and also made available 33 Master's degree programs and five sixth-year professional diplomas. The University, Yale, UConn and Wesleyan College are ac-

credited by the Council of Graduate Schools in Connecticut.

The Council of Graduate Schools, geared toward the improvement and advancement of graduate education, examines the needs of the school, and acts as a liaison between local and federal governments by providing the public with beneficial and adequate information regarding schools within the community.

The Graduate Council, now in its tenth year, consists of one representative and one alternate representative from each college that offers a Master's degree program.

Representative from the College of Arts and Sciences is Dr. Richard Daigle; alternate, Dr. N.J. Spector. From the College of Business Administration is Dr. Charles Stokes and Dr. Hyung Chung. Representing the College of Education is Dr. Lydia A. Duggins; alternate, Dr. Joseph Kieley.

The College of Engineering representative is Dr. Richard Strand; alternate, Professor Leslie Bird. From the College of Fine Arts is Prof. Donald O'Hara and Dr. Harrison Valente, alternate.

Co-op Program Was Success

Seven University Management and Industrial Relations majors from the student chapter of the American Society for Personnel Administration (ASPA) worked with various corporations in the Southern Connecticut area recently, observing and performing a variety of jobs in the personnel area within each company.

ASPA is a professional national organization of top level personnel directors whose purpose is to exchange information and

to provide international leadership in establishing and supporting standards of excellence in every phase of human resource management.

Students were acquainted with various business practices within the personnel departments and were able to relate their educational experience to the work setting.

The program was made possible through the cooperation of the Southern Connecticut Chapter of ASPA which sponsors the student chapter here.

Dr. Valerie L. Sodano, chairman of the management and industrial relations department and faculty advisor to the ASPA, considers the experimental program to be successful and according to the companies, the students were well prepared for their assignments.

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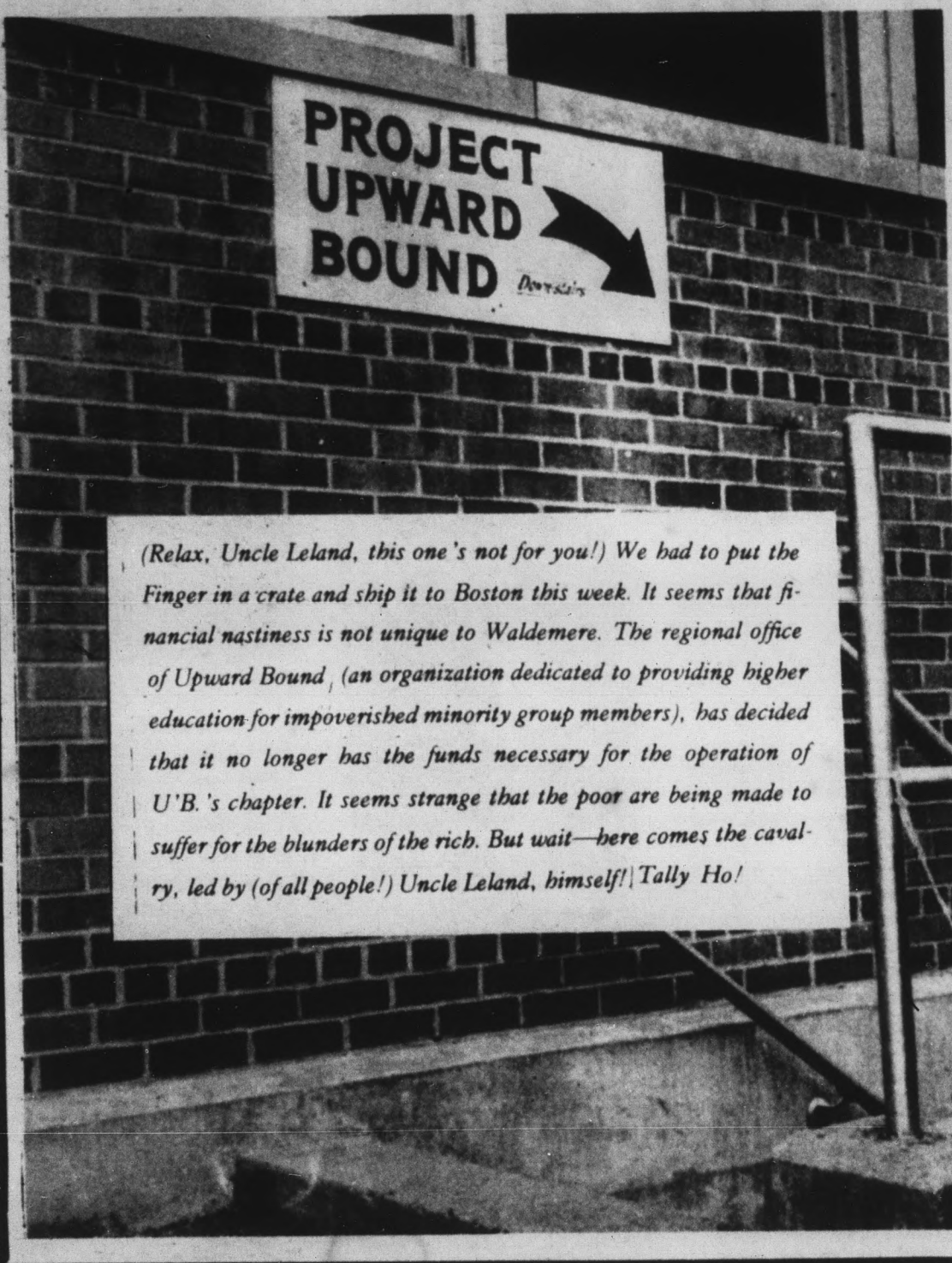
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Fickle Finger Of Finance Award

By Stelzer



(Relax, Uncle Leland, this one's not for you!) We had to put the Finger in a crate and ship it to Boston this week. It seems that financial nastiness is not unique to Waldemere. The regional office of Upward Bound, (an organization dedicated to providing higher education for impoverished minority group members), has decided that it no longer has the funds necessary for the operation of U.B.'s chapter. It seems strange that the poor are being made to suffer for the blunders of the rich. But wait—here comes the cavalry, led by (of all people!) Uncle Leland, himself! Tally Ho!

Less Harsh Pot Laws?

continued from page 8

equivalent to a traffic ticket for those caught possessing one ounce or less of the "weed."

Judge George Saden, of Bridgeport's Common Pleas Court said, "I don't know how you can get across the seriousness of this type of thing. If they were in a foreign country they would probably spend 10 years in jail."

Saden believes a severe penalty in drug cases will tend to reduce the number of offenses involving drugs, and the opposite will have a tendency to

increase them.

"I think the courts have been far too lenient," Judge Saden observed, "particularly with those who are just getting started in the field."

He seems to be more concerned with the position the courts should take in most cases where marijuana and other drugs are used.

"They should look at this thing in a way," the Judge concluded, "that these young people will understand that they had better not get themselves

involved with drugs, or they are going to spend some time in jail."

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'The Cat'

A Man Of Many Faces

By MARK ROOT
Sports Editor

Next time you wander out to a Bridgeport varsity baseball game, don't sit out in right field and get bombed, sit behind the bench. If you do sit behind the bench, you'll hear a husky, Long Island voice barking out encouragement and advice to his teammates. "Back", "you're okay, buddy", "two feet", "hey big man, what do say now."

The man throwing out the baseball chatter is senior, Frank Catalano. The lean, 6-3 baseball star from East Meadow, Long Island has anchored the outfield and hit for an average of .280 in three years at Bridgeport.

The hustling, hard hitting center fielder you see out on the field, has another side not visible on the field. "One of my goals in life is to help people who aren't as fortunate or as well of as me," said Catalano (the Cat).

A physical education major, the Cat really enjoys teaching and coaching at an elementary school level. "I coached a girls JV basketball team at Wilton and they were 12-3, it was so great to see those girls get excited and filled with enthusiasm as they were," said Catalano.

Cat is a sensitive young man. "I'd say he is hypo-sensitive. He feels things and thinks people are saying things about him that really aren't there, said Coach Fran Bacon.

Catalano's relationship with



Bacon is an interesting one. Both Bacon and Cat had trouble trying to express how they felt about each other.

"He is a good guy. He gave me a thousand dollars and a chance to prove myself when I was a freshman," said Catalano referring to how he began playing baseball at Bridgeport.

Bacon had trouble trying to express his thoughts about Cat. "He has a lot of personal problems, he lets the game and what he thinks people are saying about him bother him too much. Sometimes he can be the necest guy in the world, and other times—well, he's very moody," said Bacon.

Cat's dream is not unlike kids all over the country, he wants to play pro ball," alluded Bacon.

Some of those basic tools are a long loping stride around the bases, a hop-skip rifle throw, and a stinging bat.

Catalano's bat was stinging enough in high school that the Detroit Tigers drafted him in the seventh round. In high school at Long Island, Cat hit over .300 in each of his three years while playing varsity.

"It was a big surprise, some of the scouts talked to me, but I never really expected to get drafted, it was like a dream."



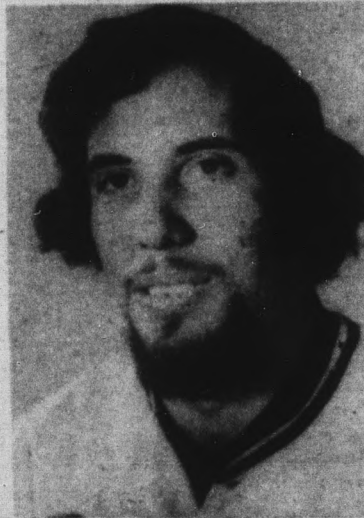
SCRIBE—MANNING STELZER

Frank Catalano (the CAT) stretches to beat out an infield hit.

said Cat about his reaction to being drafted.

Cat turned down the offer to play pro ball because he said he was a little scared. In his freshman year at Bridgeport, after playing soccer, he batted .322.

As a sophomore he batted .344, but he slipped to .170 in his junior year. Cat attributes much of what he has learned about baseball from playing summer baseball. The one summer during college that Cat worked and didn't play baseball, he hit .170 during the school season. So far this season the Cat is batting a torrid .412.



Frank Catalano

"I'm really confident this year. I just try to take the game as it comes and enjoy it," he said.

EDUCATION AND TRAVEL

An interdisciplinary work-study educational program is being offered by the American Odyssey International College in Washington, D.C. Students can earn up to 30 credits through the program, which includes traveling throughout the country. More information can be obtained through the college at Wisconsin and Woodley Road, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016.



Students await hot dogs and hamburgers in a picnic at Peoples Park during last year's Spring Weekend. Hopefully, it will be a scene at this year's also.

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